

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4363.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Conductor—Mr. IVOR ATKINS.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.—3.30, Opening Service, with Chorus and Orchestra.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12.—11.30, 'Elijah'; 7.30, New Work, Sayings of Jesus (Davies); Coronation Te Deum (Perry); Motet (Cornelius); Choral Symphony (Beethoven).

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.—11.30, 'Parsifal', Act III (Wagner); 'Stabat Mater' (Palestrina); New Symphony (Elgar). 8 p.m., Public Hall, Concert, with New Work (Bantock).

THURSDAY, Sept. 14.—11.30, 'St. Matthew' Passion (Bach). 7.30, New Work, Five Mystical Songs (Vaughan Williams); Violin Concerto (Elgar); Requiem (Mozart).

FRIDAY, Sept. 15.—11.30, 'Messiah'.

PRINCIPALS—Médames Nicholls, Gleason-White, Le Mar, Kirkby, Lunn, Lakin, Lett, Silvers; Messrs. Coates, Elwes, Austin, Higley, McInnes, Radford, Ranslow. Solo Violinist, Herr Fritz Kreisler.

For further information apply to DEIGHTON & CO., or E. J. SPARK, Worcester.

## Lectures.

### FIVE LECTURES

by

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

(President of the Theosophical Society).

QUEEN'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, W.

(Sole Lessees—Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd.)

Subject:

### THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

ON SUNDAY EVENINGS:

- June 11. 'Impending Physical Changes.'
- June 18. 'The Growth of a World-Religion.'
- June 25. 'The Coming of a World-Teacher.'
- July 2. 'Social Problems: Self-Sacrifice or Revolution?'
- July 9. 'Religious Problems: Dogmatism or Mysticism?'

At 7 p.m. promptly.

Seats—Numbered and Reserved—5s., 3s., 2s.

Admission—1s. and 6d.

Apply to The Theosophical Publishing Society,  
161, New Bond Street, London, W.; or  
The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

## Societies.

### ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, June 15, at 5 p.m., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAYS INN, W.C., when Miss M. LANE, B.A., will read a Paper on 'The Diplomatic Relations between England and Denmark at the close of the Seventeenth Century.'

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## Exhibitions.

### SHEPHERD'S EXHIBITION

OF EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes works by Gainsborough, Raeburn, Lawrence, Crome, Constable, Chantler, Cotman, Downman, &c.

SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

### O B A C H & C O.

PICTURES BY FRENCH AND DUTCH MASTERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

185, New Bond Street, W.

## GORER

EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT COLLECTION OF

### OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN

Formed by RICHARD BENNETT, Esq., D.L.

of Thornby Hall, Northampton.

Open 10-4. Saturdays 10-1.

Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the National Art Collections Fund.

178, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

## Educational.

### EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GARRATT, TIERING & CO., who for nearly forty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice is given free of charge.

38, SACREVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 4 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, AND REMEDIES OF A STAMMERER, post free.—R. BRASLEY, Dept. F. Tarranower, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

## PRIOR'S FIELD SCHOOL,

NEAR GODALMING.

THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of £61 a year, tenable for Three Years from September next, are offered to Girls of 14, 15, and 16, and will be awarded for proficiency in History and Literature, and in Two Languages.

Candidates will be asked to furnish references. The Examination will be held in the LAST WEEK OF JULY at PRIOR'S FIELD, and arrangements will be made for candidates to stay at the School. Application should be made to Mrs. BURTON-BROWN, Prior's Field, Godalming.

## OUSELEY MEMORIAL and GILCHRIST

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

THREE OUSELEY MEMORIAL and TWO GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, of the value of £61 for One Year, may be awarded by the SENATE in JULY, 1911, in the following Languages:—Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Turkish, Chinese. Candidates, who may obtain further information on application to the undersigned, must give notice of their intention to compete not later than JUNE 15.

HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 18 and following Days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINA-

TION will be held on JUNE 23, 24, and 25, to FILL UP not less than SIX RESIDENTIAL and FOUR NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply, by letter, to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICS, and THEOLOGY will be held commencing WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 9 a.m.

## WILLASTON SCHOOL, Nantwich, Cheshire.

In the country, four miles from Crewe. Excellent Buildings and Equipment. TWO OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS at OXFORD, DECEMBER, 1910.—Prospectus on application to the HEAD MASTER. Inspection specially invited.

## SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

(On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools after full inspection.) Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates. Specially built Modern School Premises, standing in Four Acres of Ground.—Head Mistress, Miss COMFORT.

## BORVA HOUSE,

PORT EYNON, R.S.O., GLAM.

Highly recommended HOME SCHOOL where the Daughters of Gentlemen receive a FIRST-CLASS MODERN EDUCATION, and are trained to be of use in their own homes.

BACKWARD and DELICATE GIRLS and CHILDREN welcome. Parents are abroad RECEIVE EXCEPTIONAL CARE.

Notably healthy situation.

PRINCIPALS..... (Miss HOOKING, Dip. Lelp. Con. Miss MITCHELL, B.A. Hon. Lond.)

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

## MR. SARGENT'S TRAVEL SCHOOL FOR

BOYS—ROUND THE WORLD.—Combines usual school work with the broadening influences of travel. Tutoring in all subjects for University Matriculation. Limited to ten English and American Boys. 5501. Eighth year. Prospectus PORTER E. SARGENT, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

## MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (Est. 1880).

Keth House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and Prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1927 City.

## EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors

gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of Successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1838), 24, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

## Situations Vacant.

## IPSWICH SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER, to take charge of the Elementary Subjects, Freshman Drawing, Model Drawing, and Drawing in Light and Shade, also Wood-Carving. Candidates must have had some experience in teaching. Salary 1251. per annum. Any further information as to the duties may be obtained on application to THE PRINCIPAL of the School.—Applications, stating experience and qualifications, to be made on the prescribed form (for which apply to the undersigned at once), and to be sent to THE PRINCIPAL of the SCHOOL OF ART, High Street, Ipswich, on or before JUNE 22. Candidates invited to meet the Managers will be allowed third-class return railway fare.

HEPURN HUME

Secretary, Ipswich Education Committee.  
Ipswich Education Offices, Tower House, Tower Street, Ipswich.  
June 7, 1911.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES

AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Colleg Prifathafol Deheudir Cymru A Mynyr.

The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post of FULTON PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. The salary will be 3501. per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, with testimonials, must be received on or before TUESDAY, June 20, 1911. FRIDAY E. WATKINS, Registrar.  
University College, Cardiff, May 30, 1911.

## UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

The COUNCIL invites applications for the post of LECTURER IN MODERN HISTORY.

Applications, with six type-written copies of three recent testimonials about the undersigned on or before JUNE 12.

Full particulars may be obtained on application.  
JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

## UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The COUNCIL is about to appoint a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LECTURER IN FRENCH. Stipend 1801. Annual his duties the Assistant Lecturer will be required to deliver, in French, Lectures on Modern French.

Applications should be sent, not later than JULY 10, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS during the year's absence of the Professor, commencing OCTOBER 1.

Particulars from THE REGISTRAR.

## CITY OF LEEDS TRAINING COLLEGE.

The LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the following additional appointments, which it is proposed to make to the STAFF of the CITY OF LEEDS TRAINING COLLEGE:—  
(i) TUTOR (Man) for ENGLISH and ELUCUTION.—Candidates must be qualified to lecture in English Literature. Salary 1201. to 1501. per annum, according to experience and qualifications.  
(ii) ASSISTANT MASTER for MATHEMATICS.—Salary 1201. to 1501. per annum, according to experience and qualifications.  
(iii) ASSISTANT MISTRESS for MATHEMATICS.—It will be considered an additional qualification if the candidate is qualified to teach Geography. Salary 1001. to 1201. per annum, according to experience and qualifications.  
(iv) ASSISTANT TUTOR (Man or Woman) for ENGLISH and HISTORY.—Salary 1001. to 1201. per annum, according to experience and qualifications.  
(v) ASSISTANT ART MISTRESS.—Candidates must possess good Art qualifications and be conversant with the principles and methods underlying the teaching of Drawing. Salary 1001. to 1201. per annum, according to experience and qualifications.

Candidates for posts (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) must be Graduates of a University, and be qualified to undertake the supervision of students in School Practice.

The successful candidates will be required to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 18, 1911, and may be required to become resident tutors upon the completion of the new Hostels in 1912.

Forms of Application, which may be obtained from the undersigned, should be forwarded on or before JUNE 27, 1911.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education.

Education Offices, Leeds.

## EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ASSISTANT MASTERS wanted in OCTOBER next for SECONDARY SCHOOLS in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA under the Ministry of Education, as follows:—

(a) TEACHERS OF ENGLISH and ENGLISH SUBJECTS (History, &c.). Salary 2501. per annum (L.E. 24 per mensem), rising to 3501. per annum (L.E. 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

(b) TEACHERS OF SCIENCE (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). These appointments are under contract. Length of engagement, two years. Salary, 3501. per annum (L.E. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates should be from about 25 to 30 years of age, have a robust constitution, and have taken a University Degree with Honours. They must have experience as Teachers. Preference will be given to applicants who hold a Diploma in Teaching. Four Lessons daily on an average. Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than Two Months.

Inquiries for further information, and applications giving particulars as to Age, School, College, Class of Degree, experience in teaching, should be addressed, with copies only of testimonials, not later than JUNE 20, 1911, to J. W. CHOWFOOT, Esq., c/o THE Director, The Egyptian Education Mission, 35, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RAMSGATE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MASTER with good general qualifications for the Middle Forms. Ability to take Vocal Music is desirable, and the Master appointed will be expected to take an active part in School Games (Cricket and Association Football). Initial salary 1201.-1501. per annum according to qualifications and experience, rising by annual increments of 101. to the maximum of 3001. with the possibility of further increments. The Teacher appointed may be required, as part of his work, to teach for a limited number of hours in Evening Class. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. R. R. FRANKS, Public Library, Ramsgate. Application should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Head Master, Mr. H. C. NORMAN, County School for Boys, Ramsgate. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRANK W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, May 20, 1911.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RAMSGATE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.  
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to take charge of Drill Games, &c., and if possible Singing. The Teacher appointed will be required to give some assistance in general Form subjects. Initial salary 90s. to 110s. according to qualifications and experience, rising by 7s. 10s. per annum for the first two years, and subsequently by 5s. to the maximum of 150s., with a possibility of other increments. Forms of application and scale of salaries can be obtained from Mr. A. R. FRANKS, Public Library, Ramsgate. Application should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Head Mistress, Miss A. MERRIMAN, County School for Girls, Ramsgate. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.  
FRAN. W. CROOK, Secretary.  
Caxton House, Westminster, May 29, 1911.

A G R A C O L L E G E,  
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

WANTED, A PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY.  
Salary rupees 500 p.m. (400s. per annum) with Provident Fund benefits.  
Apply at once for further particulars to P. CUTHBERTSON JONES, Secretary, care of Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

## C O U N T Y O F L O N D O N.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the undermentioned positions:

(a) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified in Geography and History, at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, BERMUNDSLEY, to commence work at the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1911. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognised University. The minimum salary attaching to the position is 120s. a year, rising by annual increments of 10s. to a maximum of 220s. A commencing salary higher than the minimum will, however, be only on the basis of special service with satisfactory experience of work of a similar nature.

(b) LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF ORNAMENT and its relation to Architecture, Furniture, and the Industrial Arts, from THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 19, 1911, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date. All communications on the subjects must be enclosed in "H.4." and "T.1." and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
June 8, 1911.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SECONDARY  
SCHOOL, HALESWIRE ROAD, S.E.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, ASSISTANT MISTRESS, well qualified in History and English. Degree or equivalent, and interest in Games desirable. Salary according to qualifications and experience (not less than 120s.). Applications by JUNE 17 to HEAD MISTRESS.

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

There is a vacancy on the LIBRARY STAFF for an ASSISTANT with a thorough knowledge of the Welsh Language and experience of Classification and first-class Reference Library Work. A young man, 25 to 35 years of age preferred. Further details on application to JOHN BALLINGER, M.A., Librarian.  
Aberystwyth, May 30, 1911.

## ART EDITOR.—WANTED, ASSISTANT

ART EDITOR on Head Office Staff, with experience in selecting and arranging details of illustration of Publications General and Educational. Must be well educated and have some facility in Lettering and Design. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to ART EDITOR, Blackie & Son, Limited, 17, Stanhope Street, Glasgow.

## Situations Wanted.

GENTLEMAN, of Public School education, seventeen years' commercial experience, extensive knowledge of Accountancy and up-to-date business methods, seeks position as CHIEF CLERK or OFFICE MANAGER. Excellent credentials.—Address C. C., 3, St. Paul's Road, Dorking.

YOUNG LADY, B.A. (Honours), fluent French and German (Stenographer-Typist), seeks APPOINTMENT with Literary Principal. Research, Translation, or kindred duties. Secretaryship in Publishing House or Private.—Apply JAMES GINTA, Sylvan Avenue, Mill Hill, London.

## Miscellaneous.

TRANSLATIONS into English, at moderate prices, from French, German, Italian, and Spanish.—W. T. CURTIS, M.A., 19, Haringey Park, Crouch End, N. Telephone, 99 Hornsey.

RESEARCH WORK, British Museum and elsewhere: Old English, Norman-French, Latin, Greek, and all Modern Languages. Specialist knowledge of MSS. Work and Old Records.—BIANCA, 130, Adelaide Road, Hampstead.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—WANTED, by ARUNDEL, 34, Cecil Road, Muswell Hill, N.

THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 52A, Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, W. Founded 1805. Telephone: 2426. GERRARD, MISS PETERBIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos). Employed by the India Office as Indexer of the East India Company's Records, the new edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Dutch and Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. The Library of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. Catalogued and Arranged. The Catalogue of the Treasury Library Revised. Indexer of the Records of the County Borough of Cardiff, &c. The Blue Books of seven Royal Commissions, and of five Committees, the Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council, Seven International Congresses reported verbatim in English, French, German, and Italian. MISS PETERBIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial and Special Indexing Work. THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING, 3s. 6d. post free.

DARTMOOR.—BOARDING in PRIVATE HOUSE, 800 ft. above the sea. Close to Hay Tor. Sheltered position, southern aspect; separate tables; stabling and motor accommodation. Inclusive terms.—CANTAB, Middlecott, Ilington, South Devon.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. The King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

## Type-Writers, &amp;c.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words, Carbon Copies 3d. References to well-known Authors, Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical, Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Short-hand.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. (formerly 10, Duke Street). Telephone: 2205 City.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS, TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 3d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home (Remington Brief), 6d. per 1,000. Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

TYPE-WRITING by an expert TYPIST. 8d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies 3d. per 1,000.—Miss WILLIAMS, 19, Lambhill Road, Maida Vale, W.

TRANSLATIONS.—MRS. ROSS' TYPE-WRITING OFFICE, 5, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry, E.C., undertakes the TRANSLATION of high-class LITERARY WORKS, either from English into French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, &c., or vice versa. Thorough literary knowledge and best work guaranteed.

ACCURATE TYPE-WRITING.—General and Technical MS., Plays, Carbon copies. Duplicating. Lowest rates for best work. Orders by post receive prompt attention.—NORA DICKINSON, 1, Backville Gardens, Hford, Essex.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words; Carbons 3d. French and German Type-Writing, 1s. per 1,000. Translations. Duplicating, 2s. 10s. copies (quarto), 15s. per 1,000. Best work, accuracy, and promptitude.—G. WALKER, 14, Park Road, New Cross, S.E.

## Catalogues.

## C A T A L O G U E N o. 378.

JUNE SUPPLEMENT TO GLAISHER'S CATALOGUE of Popular and Attractive Books at Cheap Remainder Prices.

WILLIAM GLAISHER, LTD.,

Remainder and Discount Booksellers.

305, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, and at 14, George Street, Croydon.

The books are on view at both addresses.

## M A G G S B R O S.,

109, Strand, London, W.C.,  
DEALERS IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,  
PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS.

CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the World.  
Export Orders Solicited.  
Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite, London."  
Telephone: "Gerrard 4664."

## BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT AND RARE

BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookfinder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any saleable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14/16, John Bright Street, Birmingham.—Thackeray's Virginians, 2 vols., Pendennis, 2 vols., First Editions, half-calf, 18s. 6d. each; Pogany's Faust, 1 Pt., 42s. for 21s.

## Authors' Agents.

## THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879.

The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing Arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and conditions on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 34, Paternoster Row.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.C.

## Sales by Auction.

## THE HUTH LIBRARY

The Collection of Autographs.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 12, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the magnificent COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, forming part of the famous Huth Library, founded by the late HENRY HUTH, Esq., and maintained and augmented by his son, the late A. H. HUTH, Esq., of Fenchurch Lane, Wille.  
May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated Copies, containing 19 Plates, price 5s. each.

The valuable and extensive Collection of Coins, the Property of JOHN GLAS SANDMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 13, and Three Following Days, and on MONDAY, June 19, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable and extensive COLLECTION of GREEK ROMAN, ENGLISH, and other COINS, the Property of JOHN GLAS SANDMAN, Esq., F.S.A.  
May be viewed. Illustrated Catalogues may be had, price 1s. each.

Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings, forming part of the TOWNSEND HEIRLOOMS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 1 o'clock precisely, OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Leys, and others, forming part of the TOWNSEND HEIRLOOMS removed from Raynham Hall, Fakenham, and sold with the approval of Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, also other Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings by and attributed to La Tour, Morland, Serres, D. MacIise, Nascherot, Becquaft, Borgognoni, Garofalo, and others.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. COPE & ROBINSON, 14, Barbican, London, E.C. 4; Messrs. FARRER & CO., 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers.

## Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 15, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of A. B. NORTHCOPE, Esq., Monkgate, York; the Property of J. COMRIE, Esq.; the Property of MARSEILLE HOLLOWAY, Esq. (deceased), late of 25, Bedford Street, W.C. (sold by order of the Executors), and other Properties, including Standard Works in English Literature—Travel and Biography and History—First Editions of the Writings of Modern Authors—Works illustrated by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Leech, and others—Botanical and other Scientific Works, &c.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Japanese Colour Prints.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 19, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION of JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS representative of the principal Artists of the FORU, Suzuki, Katsukawa, Kitao, Toriyama, Hosoda, Katsushika, Utawaga, and other Schools. A number of fine Surimono and some Chinese Paintings on Silk by Artists of the Sung, Ming, and later periods.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated Copies, containing 20 Plates, price 2s. each.

Books, Manuscripts, and Etchings, including the Property of Sir FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN, P.R.E. H.R.M.S., deceased (sold by order of the Executors).

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 20, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, and ETCHINGS, comprising the LIBRARY of BOOKS OF THE FINE ARTS of a GENTLEMAN, recently deceased, and the Property of Sir FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN, P.R.E. H.R.M.S., deceased (sold by order of the Executors), including Catalogues of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Collections of Pictures and Chinese Porcelain—Facsimiles of Rembrandt's Drawings—Modern Art Books—Works on Angling, &c., and a Collection of Modern Etchings.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in all CLASSES of LITERATURE, including Naylor's Coronation of King George IV.—Ackermann's Microcosm of London, Original Edition, 3 vols.—Jonkyn's Naval and Martial Achievements, 2 vols.—Sams' Tour through Paris, and other books with Coloured Plates—Topographical Works and County Histories—Cokyn's Complete Peerage, 5 vols., half-morocco—Journal of Heloise Blandin, 2 vols.—Palestine Exploration Society Publications, 14 vols.—Navy Records Society's Publications, 34 vols.—Burton's Arabian Nights, Original Benares Edition, 16 vols., and a Coloured Set of Letchford's Illustrations—Kelmscott Press Golden Legend, 3 vols.—The Durer Society's Publications, 1888-1908—Standard Historical Works—Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, 3 vols. (the first series being the earliest issue), and other First Editions of Modern Writers—Books on Nature, History and Travel—The New English Dictionary, complete to 1910, &c.  
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

## MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON &amp; WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, June 12, OLD SPORTING PRINTS and fine ENGRAVINGS in COLOURS of the EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

On TUESDAY, June 13, fine OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE.

On WEDNESDAY, June 14, and THURSDAY, June 15, the COLLECTION of ITALIAN and FRENCH FURNITURE and NANKIN PORCELAIN of the late Sir THOMAS ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart.

On THURSDAY, June 15, at about 2 o'clock (after the Sale of the Collection of the late Sir T. de la Rue, Bart.), fine CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY.

On FRIDAY, June 16, fine JEWELS, being a PORTION of the THYNNE HEIRLOOMS, and from various sources.

On FRIDAY, June 16, important PICTURES by OLD MASTERS and PORTRAITS of the EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL.

Pictures, by the Old Masters, and Drawings, the Property of the late W. J. MUCKLEY, Esq., of the Hall, White Nettle, Essex, and from various sources.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 13, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a FINE COLLECTION of BOOKS by OLD MASTERS of the Early English, Dutch, German, and Spanish Schools, including several interesting and valuable Examples, removed from the above residence for convenience of sale. Also Water-Colour Drawings of Flowers and Fruit by the late W. J. Muckley, all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.



Japanese Colour Prints, the Property of W. THOMAS SMITH, Esq., and of the late HARRY J. HITCHINS, Esq.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL** by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS, including the above Properties, comprising Figure Subjects and Landscapes by Harunobu, Hokusai, Hiroshige, Kiyonaga, Moronobu, Shunsho, Shunbo, Toyokuni, Yatsen, &c.; also Drawings and Books, including several First Editions.

**Books and Manuscripts, including the Library of the late J. U. THOMPSON, Esq., Musical Critic of the 'Queen,' and the Library of the late P. C. ARMISTEAD, removed from Leeds by order of the Executors.**

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL** by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including the above LIBRARY, comprising standard Works in all Branches, including Library Sets and Editions of Luxe of Dickens and Thackeray—Valuable Works of Reference—First Editions of Modern Authors, including some Presentation Copies—Incunabula—Early Works of Travel—Americana—Works relating to the Fine Arts—Galleries of Engravings, &c.

Catalogues in preparation.

Coins and Medals.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL** by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., EARLY IN JUNE, a COLLECTION of GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER COINS, including the Property of the Rev. J. JONES; also War Medals, &c., and FINEST PORTION of the COLLECTION formed by the late Hon. OSCAR MARESCAUX (by order of the Executors).

## STEVENS'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Established 1760.

THE FIRST PORTION OF THE GEORGE ARNOLD MUSEUM.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. J. C. STEVENS has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MUSEUM BUILDINGS, MILTON HALL, GRAVENEND, the FIRST PORTION of the CONTENTS of the GEORGE ARNOLD MUSEUM (excluding the Gravessend and Kent sections), comprising the interesting and varied Collections of Egyptian, Roman, and Persian Pottery—Egyptian Mummy from the Tomb of the Kings of Thebes, another of a young Egyptian Princess, and another of an adult of the Ptolemaic period—Armour and Weapons—Fine Italian Engraved Powder Horn—Native Bronzes, Carvings, and other Curios from the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, and other parts—Fine Burmese Bridal Chest—Venetian Gondola Seat—Ship Figure Heads—Sixteenth-Century Convent Window—Interesting and varied Collection of Medieval Iron Work—Three Eighteenth-Century Lead Water Tanks—Japanese and Chinese Costumes; also a number of Glass Show Cases and Cabinets in which the Collections are arranged.

On view. Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

AT 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

The well-known Collection of Works of Art of ARTHUR SANDERSON, Esq., of Edinburgh.—MESES.

**KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY will SELL** by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, June 14, 15, and 16, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.

**FIRST DAY'S SALE, JUNE 14.**  
Chinese Blue and White Porcelain, including a Set of Five Ovoid Vases and Beakers, Lange Lisen ornamentation—fine old Powder Blue Vase—a brilliantly mottled sang-de-bœuf Vase—an early Plum-coloured Vase—with elegant hand-painted base of Five Lirari Vases and Beakers in Panels of Flowers and Chocolate Borders—Hispano-Moresque Dishes—Rhodian Plates—old Italian Majolica Dishes and Vases—Persian Dishes—Tanagra Figurines—Early Italian and other Bronzes in Figures and Groups—a life-size Figure of Daphnis by G. A. Lawson, another by E. Onslow Ford, 1890—a life-size Group, 'The Children of the Wolf,' by George Frampton, R.A. (exhibited Royal Academy, 1890)—old Brass and Latten Ware in Reading Stands—Benitiers—Chandeliers, Wall Brackets—Pricket Candlesticks, Alms Dishes—old Cloisonné Enamels, &c.

**SECOND DAY'S SALE, JUNE 15.**  
French Bijouterie, including Louis Fifteenth and Sixteenth Gift and Enamel Rtti Cases, Lockets, Scent Bottles, Watches, Patch Boxes, Chateaux, Bonbonnières, Vinaigrettes—a Cinquecento Necklets with Quatrefoil Enamel Ornament—Rasle Canons and Wax Medallions—extravagant Canons and Intaglios (from the Duke of Marlborough Collection)—a Limoges Enamel Tazza—Wedgwood Plaques and Medallions—Two Hyacinth Chases—Old Stained Glass Panels—Carvings in Ivory and Jade, Louis Fifteenth Timepieces, designed as a classic vase by Gouthière—Greek and Roman Coins in Gold and Silver—Antique Plate, including a Pair of Circular Bows, George I., 1718, 77 oz.—a Pair of Tureens, by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, George III., 1754, 21 oz.—a Standing Cup and Cover, German, Seventeenth Century, inscribed 1616—an Early Augsburg Communion Service—a three-masted Nef (Austrian), 31 oz.—a Tall silver-gilt Bokal—a Month by Paul Rott, 1814, 22 oz.; Tankards, Baskets, Tea Services, Candelabra, Miniatures by Cowsey, Egleheart, Pilmer, Shelley, J. Wright, O. Humphrey, John Smart, &c.

**THIRD DAY'S SALE, JUNE 16.**  
Exquisite Eighteenth-Century Painted Satinwood Furniture in Secretaires, Tables, Wardrobes, Commodes, Chairs, Settees, Bookcases—Chippendale and Hepplewhite Carved Mahogany Chairs and Settees, Old Gilt Mirrors—a Pair of Side Tables painted by Angelica Kauffman—a Painted Satinwood Table and a Cabinet, presented to Lady Hamilton by Lord Nelson—a French Renaissance Cabinet—an Early Seventeenth-Century Oak Bedstead—French Kingwood Encolure—Three Shagreened and Sawwood Urns with Silver Mounts—an Inlaid Wardrobe, painted in Basket of Flowers—a Henri Deux Carved Walnut Cabinet (said to have been designed by John de Bologne)—two Flemish Tapestry Panels—Rare Old Silk Embroidery—Persian Silk Rugs—Paintings, including the well-known Portrait of Sir Walter Scott by Sir Henry Raeburn, the Portrait of Don Ralphezar Carlos by Velasquez, Abington by J. M. W. Turner, Two Fine Portraits by Kneller, and other Important Works by Moroni, Raphael, Rabbolini, Bellini, Coello, Girolamo de Benvenuto, Gainsborough, Constable, Sir Thomas Lawrence, De Wint, Ety, Sam Bough, David Cox, Raeburn, Millais, Rossetti, Alma-Tadema, and others.

On view Monday and Tuesday prior from 10 to 5 o'clock. Private view, by card only, on Saturday, June 10, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Catalogues free. Illustrated catalogues may also be obtained, price 1s. each, of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

[For Magazines, &c., see p. 670.]

**Sepher Ha-Zohar\* (The Book of Splendour).** Translated by Jean de Pauly. (Posthumous work, published by Émile Lafuma-Giraud.)

The French edition of 'The Zohar,' translated by Jean de Pauly, and published by É. Lafuma, is now complete. Began in 1906, the last volume has just been brought out (1911).

The work was undertaken in the interests of Roman Catholic apologetics. "Our reward," says the publisher in this last volume, "would be immense, should but one Jewish mind be enlightened and brought to see that Christian teaching is only the continuation of that of Jewish tradition, and that in 'The Book of Splendour,' which is the echo of certain parts of that tradition, we have, amidst obscurity, glimpses of the doctrines of The Trinity and of the God-Man."

This point of view is certainly worthy of consideration, but it is not ours, for the interest attaching to 'The Zohar' is of far wider significance, and the book appeals to a larger circle of readers.

Some Jewish communities still venerate it as an authority. Amongst those, for example, of the Yemen, it is read and expounded in the synagogue.†

Cabalists and students of the Cabala, beyond the pale of Judaism, are drawn, in a special way, to the study of 'The Zohar,' and religious men and theologians interested in mysticism cannot but feel the charm of this great mystical work.

To the historian of religions whose task it is to study sacred books from a scientific and critical point of view, 'The Book of Splendour' is a document of capital importance. All these different classes will find Jean de Pauly's translation an invaluable aid.

It is not only an accurate and admirable rendering of the original text, but is written in so easy a style that one hardly perceives that it is a translation.

The annotations accompanying it bear witness to the competence of the translator in all matters pertaining to Jewish sacred lore.

At last, owing to the care of the publisher, this fine translation of the great Jewish Mystical Work of the 13th century is brought within the reach of all religious thinkers and readers. The thanks of cultured humanity are due to Jean de Pauly and É. Lafuma for the excellent work they have accomplished.

DR. ÉDOUARD MONTET,

Rector of the University of Geneva.

\* 6 vol. in-8, Émile Lafuma, à Voiron (Isère), 1906-1911, prix 150f.

† Yomtov Sémach, 'Une mission de l'Alliance au Yemen,' contained in 'Bulletin de l'Alliance israélite Universelle,' 1910, p. 103 ss. Paris, 1911.

## WORKS ON NATURAL SCIENCE FOR BEGINNERS & NATURE STUDENTS

*These handy and well-illustrated Volumes, while popular in style to suit Beginners, are strictly scientific in method, and form excellent introductions to more advanced works. They are admirably adapted for School Prizes and Presents.*

**HANDBOOK OF THE BRITISH FLORA.** By G. BENTHAM, F.R.S. Revised by Sir J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S. 9s.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRITISH FLORA.** Drawn by W. H. FITCH and W. G. SMITH. 1,315 Wood Engravings. 9s.

**OUTLINES OF ELEMENTARY BOTANY,** as Introductory to Local Florae. By G. BENTHAM, F.R.S. New Edition. 1s.

**THE USES OF BRITISH PLANTS,** traced from Antiquity to the Present Day, together with the Derivation of their Names. By the Rev. Prof. G. HENSLOW, M.A. F.L.S., &c. 238 Illustrations. 4s. 6d.

**BRITISH FERNS.** An Introduction to the Study of the Ferns LYCOPODS and EQUISETA indigenous to the British Isles. With Chapters on the Structure, Propagation, Cultivation, Diseases, Uses, Preservation, and Distribution of Ferns. By M. PLUES. 16 Coloured Plates and 55 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH GRASSES.** An Introduction to the Study of the GRAMINEÆ of Great Britain and Ireland. By M. PLUES. 16 Coloured Plates and 100 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH SEaweeds.** An Introduction to the Study of the Marine ALGÆ of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. By S. O. GRAY. With 16 Coloured Plates. 7s. 6d.

**SYNOPSIS OF BRITISH MOSSES.** By C. P. HOBKIRK, F.L.S. Revised Edition. 6s. 6d.

**BRITISH FUNGI, PHYCOMYCETES, AND USTILAGINÆÆ.** By GEORGE MASSEE. 8 Plates. 6s. 6d.

**BRITISH INSECTS.** A Familiar Description of the Form, Structure, Habits, and Transformations of Insects. By E. F. STAYLEY, Author of 'British Spiders.' 16 Coloured Plates and numerous Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH BEETLES.** An Introduction to the Study of our indigenous COLEOPTERA. By E. C. RYE. Second Edition. Revised by Rev. Canon FOWLER. 16 Coloured Steel Plates and 11 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH BEES.** An Introduction to the Study of the Natural History and Economy of the Bees indigenous to the British Isles. By W. K. SHUCKARD. 16 Coloured Plates and Woodcuts of Dissections. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.** An Introduction to the Study of our Native LEPIDOPTERA. By H. T. STANTON. Second Edition. 16 Coloured Plates and Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH SPIDERS.** An Introduction to the Study of the ARANEIDÆ found in Great Britain and Ireland. By E. F. STAYLEY. 16 Coloured Plates and 44 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

**BRITISH ZOOPHYTES.** An Introduction to the HYDROIDA, ACTINOZOA, and POLYZOA found in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Isles. By ARTHUR S. PENNINGTON, F.L.S. 24 Plates. 7s. 6d.

**THE STRUCTURE AND LIFE HISTORY OF THE COCKROACH (Periplaneta Orientalis).** An Introduction to the Study of Insects. By L. C. MIAL and ALFRED DENNY. 125 Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

LOVELL REEVE & CO., LTD.,

Publishers to the Home, Colonial, and Indian Governments, 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

### The Autobiography of Alfred Austin,

Poet Laureate, 1835-1910.  
With Photogravure and other Illustrations.  
In 2 vols. 8vo, 24s. net.

**The Herkomers.** By Sir  
HUBERT VON HERKOMER, C.V.O.  
R.A. D.C.L. LL.D., &c. With Illustrations. In 2 vols. Vol. II. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

\* \* Previously published: Vol. I. 7s. 6d. net.

### The Training of the Memory in Art and the Education of the Artist.

By LECOQ DE BOISBAUDRAN.  
Translated by L. D. LUARD. With an Introduction by Prof. SELWYN IMAGE, M.A. Illustrated. 8vo, 6s. net.

### Lollardy and the Reforma- tion in England.

An Historical Survey. By JAMES GAIRDNER, C.B. LL.D. D.Litt. Vol. III. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

\* \* Previously published: Vols. I. and II. 21s. net.

#### SECOND IMPRESSION.

### The Nature of Personality.

A Course of Lectures. By WILLIAM TEMPLE, Head Master of Repton, Author of 'The Faith and Modern Thought.' Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.  
*Spectator*.—"Mr. Temple's little book will, we trust, be very widely read. It deserves all the readers it can get, for so liberal, so thoughtful and earnest, and so fearless an explorer of the truth is rare in these or, indeed, any days."

**Problems of Life.** By the Rev. Canon C. A. HOUGHTON, M.A. Crown 8vo, 3s. net.

THIRD EDITION ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN AND MUCH ENLARGED.

**Mendelism.** By R. C. PUNNETT, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Professor of Biology in the University of Cambridge. With numerous Coloured and other Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

**Significs and Language  
the Articulate Form of Our  
Expressive and Interpre-  
tative Resources.** By the Hon. LADY WELBY. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

#### New 6s. Novels.

**Members of the Family.**  
A Story of the Western Plains. By OWEN WISTER, Author of 'The Virginian,' &c. Illustrated.

**Nina.** By ROSALINE MASSON.  
**Trevor Lordship.** A Love Story. By Mrs. HUBERT BARCLAY.

**The Legacy.** A Story of a Woman. By MARY S. WATTS, Author of 'Nathan Burke,' &c.  
MACMILLAN & CO., Ltd., London.

## MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S NEW LIST.

### NEW NOVEL BY MRS. WILFRID WARD. THE JOB SECRETARY.

An Impression.  
By Mrs. WILFRID WARD.  
Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

(Inland postage 4d.)  
"A light, amusing study; cheerful, a little ironical, always intelligent and interesting. The book should have great success."—*Standard*.  
"An unexpectedly powerful and convincing book."—*Observer*.

### NEW BOOK BY THE LATE PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES.

### SOME PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY.

A Beginning of an Introduction to Philosophy.  
By WILLIAM JAMES, LL.D.  
8vo, 4s. 6d. net. (Inland postage 4d.)

### LONGMANS' POCKET LIBRARY. (New Volume.)

#### BALLADES AND RHYMES.

(From 'Ballades in Blue China' and  
'Rhymes à la Mode'.)

By A. LANG.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 3s. net.  
(Inland postage 3d. each.)

This is a New Edition of Mr. Lang's 'Ballades in Blue China' and 'Rhymes à la Mode,' hitherto published at 5s. each.

**Napoleon I.: a Biography.** By AUGUST  
FOURNIER, Professor of History in the University of  
Vienna. Translated by A. E. ADAMS. With 2  
Portraits and 7 Maps. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.  
(Inland postage 6d.)

### British Dominions: Their present Commercial and Industrial Condition.

By the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.,  
Sir EDMUND WALKER, Sir GEORGE REID,  
Sir WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON, &c. Edited by  
W. J. ASHLEY, M.A. Hon. Ph.D. Berlin, Professor of  
Commerce in the University of Birmingham. Crown  
8vo, 6s. 6d. net. (Inland postage 4d.)

### Marriage, Totemism and Religion.

An Answer to Critics. By the Right Hon. Lord  
AVEBURY. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

(Inland postage 4d.)  
Contents.—On the Absence of Marriage amongst the  
Lowest Races of Man—On the Origin and Evolution of  
Marriage—Totemism—Witchcraft and Magic—Religion.

**A Study of Words.** By E. M. BLACKBURN,  
M.A. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. (Inland postage 4d.)

### The Mineral Industry of Rhodesia.

By J. P. JOHNSON, Member of Council of Geological  
Society of South Africa. 8vo, 5s. 6d. net.  
(Inland postage 4d.)

**Some Thoughts on God and His  
Methods of Manifestation in Nature  
and Revelation.** By Rev. J. GURNHILL, B.A.,  
Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of East Stock-  
with, Author of 'The Morals of Suicide.' Crown 8vo,  
4s. net. (Inland postage 4d.)

#### THE VOLUME FOR 1911 IS NOW READY.

**The Annual Charities Register and  
Digest:** Being a Classified Register of Charities in or  
available for the Metropolis. With Index and an  
Introduction. 'How to Help Cases of Distress,' by  
C. S. LOCH, Secretary to the Council of the Charity  
Organization Society, London. 8vo, 5s. net.  
(Inland postage 5d.)

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,  
39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

## Oxford University Press.

**BRITISH STATESMEN OF THE  
GREAT WAR, 1793-1814.** By J. W.  
FORTESCUE. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. (The Ford  
Lectures for 1911.)

**FEDERATIONS AND UNIONS  
WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**  
By H. E. EGERTON. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

**IRELAND UNDER THE  
NORMANS, 1169-1216.** By G. H.  
ORPEN. 2 vols. 8vo, with 2 Maps, 21s. net.

**A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY  
OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.**  
Vol. V.—CANADA. Part III.—GEOGRA-  
PHICAL. By J. D. ROGERS. Part IV.—  
NEWFOUNDLAND. By J. D. ROGERS.  
With Maps. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

**DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF  
THE CONTINENTAL REFORMA-  
TION.** Edited by the Rev. B. J. KIDD.  
Crown 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

**ESSAYS ON ROMAN HISTORY.**  
By H. F. PELHAM. Collected and Edited  
by F. HAVERFIELD. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

**THE ENGLISH FACTORIES IN  
INDIA.** By W. FOSTER. (Published under  
the Patronage of His Majesty's Secretary of  
State for India in Council.) Vol. V. 1634-1636.  
Medium 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

**SIX ROMAN LAWS.** Translated, with  
Introduction and Notes, by E. G. HARDY.  
Demy 8vo, 6s. net.

**THE CONCISE OXFORD DIC-  
TIONARY.** Adapted by H. W. and F. G.  
FOWLER from the OXFORD DICTIONARY.  
1,056 pages. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. Also  
on thin paper, quarter pigskin, 5s. net; in  
half-morocco, gilt top, 6s. 6d. net.  
[Immediately.]

**PERSONALITY IN CHRIST AND  
IN OURSELVES.** By Dr. SANDAY. 8vo,  
2s. net.

**CHRISTOLOGY AND PERSON-  
ALITY.** Being Christologies Ancient and  
Modern and Personality in Christ and in Our-  
selves, bound together in One Volume. 8vo,  
7s. 6d. net. By the same.

**HARRY DREW.** A Memorial Sketch. By  
the Right Hon. G. W. E. RUSSELL. Extra  
fcap. 8vo, paper cover, 1s. net; cloth, gilt top,  
2s. 6d. net.

**BURNS.** Poems published in 1786 (Kilmarnock). Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net; lambskin, 3s. 6d. net.  
[New Volume Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.]

Complete Catalogue (160 pages) post free on application.

London: HENRY FROWDE,  
Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.



SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE MEDIEVAL MIND .. .. .	649
THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE .. .. .	650
THE CANTON SHAKESPEARE .. .. .	651
A YEAR IN THE INFANT SCHOOL .. .. .	652
THE POEMS OF EUGENE FIELD .. .. .	653
NEW NOVELS (The Girondin; Burning Daylight; The Horseshoe; The Gift of the Gods; Lilamani; The Job Secretary; The Jew's House; The Ascent of the Bostocks) .. .. .	653-654
THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE (Early Religious Poetry of the Hebrews; The Composition of the Book of Isaiah; The Hexaplar Psalter; The Revelation of the Son of God) .. .. .	654-655
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Coronation of Edward VII.; A Bird in the Hand; The Eastern Alps; Les Lois réglementaire le Travail; Dickens Centenary Edition; Shepherds of Britain; Timothe Bright; The One Pound Note) .. .. .	655-657
THE PAGEANT OF LONDON; THE DILKE KEATS COLLECTION; THE BUTLER LIBRARY; AUTOGRAPH SALE .. .. .	657-659
LIST OF NEW BOOKS .. .. .	659
LITERARY GOSSIP .. .. .	660
SCIENCE—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION; THE NATURE-LOVER'S HANDBOOK; OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES; REGIMEN SANITATIS; THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP .. .. .	661-663
FINE ARTS—CHARDIN; MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN; CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUE JEWELLERY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM; EARLY CHINESE PAINTINGS; OTHER EXHIBITIONS; SALE; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	663-666
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .. .. .	666-667
DRAMA—THREE PLAYS BY BRIEUX; THE DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP IN AUSTRIA; GOSSIP .. .. .	667-668
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. .. .	668

## LITERATURE

*The Mediæval Mind: a History of the Development of Thought and Emotion in the Middle Ages.* By Henry Osborn Taylor. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Two paths lie before the student of the Middle Ages who desires to take up such a task as Mr. Taylor has set himself. He can concentrate his attention on its greatest figures and its best writers at the moments when they are at their highest pitch, and apply himself to the discovery of what their contribution to the world's store of ideas really was; or, on the other hand, he can devote himself to finding out what the ordinary person, be he lord or burgher, secular or religious, freeman or serf, thought or accepted about those problems of life concerning which all of us must form some sort of working hypothesis. As might be expected from his former books, 'Ancient Ideals' (noticed Feb. 20, 1897, p. 245) and 'The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages' (noticed July 20, 1901, p. 92), Mr. Taylor has chosen the former path, in which the materials for study are only too abundant, and the labours of many pioneers have marked out the track. A work of this kind has long been required, both by scholars and by the general reader. No general conspectus of mediæval literature exists (we do not forget Prof. Ker's excellent 'Dark Ages,' which has other aims), still less any history of its thought and tendencies. Mr. Taylor's work will therefore be assured of a welcome. It is well-planned, it

shows wide reading and much thought, it is full and balanced: the author has not only assimilated the comments of German and a few French scholars, but has also read not a few of the authors themselves. The ten years that have passed since the issue of his previous work must have been fully occupied in the preparation for this gigantic task, and it is a pleasure as well as a duty to acknowledge such service to the reading public. The work is to be commended to any one who wishes to form an opinion as to the chief currents of thought in the Middle Ages.

We are afraid that scholars will not be satisfied with it, and this for two reasons. There is a kind of literary composition, which flourishes in lectures and sermons, in which the thought is buried under a mass of largely meaningless language, and often there is no thought at all—the major and minor premises have no relation to each other, and do not justify the conclusion. The hearer in this case either loses touch with the speaker altogether, or is forced to accept his results on trust. The reader is in better case, but he finds himself pulled up constantly by the question: "What does this expression mean in the author's mind? Has it any meaning at all?" Much of Mr. Taylor's work provokes this remark. His book consists of two interwoven sections—the first, a statement of facts about mediæval thinkers and extracts from their writings; the second, his personal judgments stated in a language which varies between vague fine writing and pure slang. The question as to style is the more serious as the English reader will at once compare the work with two masterpieces in their way, Dr. R. L. Poole's 'Illustrations of Mediæval Thought,' and Dr. Rashdall's 'Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages.' Philosophy cannot wear the patchwork robe of the good wife of Arras. Still less can 'The Mediæval Mind' be compared with these works in point of matter. Indeed, it bears the same relation to scholarship as a University Extension lecture of the old days to a University—Gladstone on Homer without his style. Mr. Taylor is evidently unacquainted with the first of the books we have named, but he has made use of the second in his chapter on 'The Universities, Aristotle, and the Mendicants,' so that a comparison is not unfair. The slightest glance at Dr. Rashdall's account of the relationship of the Mendicants to the University of Paris up to 1259 and at Mr. Taylor's will show that the latter has not formed a satisfactory notion of what the strife was about, or, indeed, of the work of a mediæval University. His remarks as to the Commentaries of Averroes on Aristotle, too, suggest that he has inadequate acquaintance with them. Not only do the comments not "tend to supplant" the text of Aristotle: they are absolutely unintelligible without it. A comparison with Dr. Poole's work is still more damaging. The values of the two are incommensurable where they treat of the same subjects. As an historian Mr.

Taylor is not so good as an anthologist, and his translations leave much to be desired.

His work opens with a section of 200 pages devoted to a study of the influences which had moulded into form the spirit of Western Europe in mediæval time:—

"a spirit which stood in awe before its monitors divine and human, and deemed that knowledge was to be drawn from the storehouse of the past; which seemed to rely on everything except its sin-crushed self, and trusted everything except its senses; which in the actual looked for the ideal, in the concrete saw the symbol, in the earthly church beheld the heavenly, and in fleshly joys discerned the Devil's lures; which lived in the unreconciled opposition between the lust and vainglory of earth and the attainment of salvation; which felt life's terror and its pitifulness, and its eternal hope; around which waved concrete infinitudes, and over which flamed the terror of darkness and the Judgment Day."

Waiving the "concrete infinitudes," we quote this passage as illustrating Mr. Taylor's strength and weakness. For every word of it good evidence can be produced, but equally good evidence could be alleged for exactly opposite statements—a natural result of the author's decision to limit himself to the notable instead of to the everyday man. Great teachers rarely represent the mind of their time, nor do they always respond to a want of their period; and people are nearly as often notable for being behind their age as in advance of it. Our main criticism, however, is that Mr. Taylor still relies on his old and quite inadequate study of the influence of Greek ideas on the Fathers, and on late pagan writers, and that, under the guidance of the Teuton myth, he leans too much on German sources instead of the purer northern forms. His Volsungs come from the Niebelungenlied instead of the Sagas. The constant insistence on Augustinian Platonism throughout the work seems, too, a mistake in emphasis.

The Second Book deals with the intellectual history of the early Middle Ages from Charlemagne to the end of the eleventh century. The surveys are in themselves useful, though incomplete. The school of Laon is not mentioned, and that of Orleans deserved fuller attention. We note a few typical names of greater importance than many dealt with at some length—Adam de Petit Pont, Alberic of Paris and Alberic of Rheims, Asser of Sherborne, Geoffrey of Auserre, Grimbald, Ivo of Chartres, Ralph of Laon, and Richard of Avranches. The author does not attempt to weigh the influence of the Crusades on the thought of the time. But the chief deficiency is his omission to insist on the extraordinary devotion to dialectics, the groundwork on which thirteenth-century scholasticism was firmly based.

Two following books deal with the idea and the actual, among the saints and in the world. They are entirely praiseworthy, though, when they are compared with special treatises such as

Cotter Morison's 'St. Bernard,' they suffer. Still, these, and the succeeding one on Symbolism, are undoubtedly contributions to knowledge. We call attention especially to the chapters on the hermit life and on ascetic women visionaries, and the whole book dealing with Symbolism. The latter ranges from Honorius of Autun to the 'Romance of the Rose': it depicts the contemplative aspect of symbolism in Hugo de St. Victor, and its practical workings in Durandus. The general reader will find it of interest and of value. On the other hand, the 'Romance of the Middle Age' is treated from a far too sentimental point of view in Book IV.

The last two books deal with Latinity and Law, and with Scholasticism. The first is quite good, and the quotations in the chapter on Mediæval Latin Verse will be welcomed by many to whom the poetry of the Middle Ages has been a closed book. It is to be regretted that we cannot speak so highly of Mr. Taylor's account of 'The Age of Scholasticism'—his extracts are welcome, but his history is inadequate. It is not to be wondered at. Only those who have spent years over the writings of Albertus Magnus, of Aquinas and Alexander of Hales, of Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, and Ockham, can realize their relative value, and their influence on one another and the lesser minds of their time. Bonaventure and Dante are more efficiently treated—the latter closing the work. Let us add that there is an extremely good Index.

Our criticisms have been directed to the history of thought; of Mr. Taylor's study of the history of emotion we have said little. It may be that he has been too full of his subject to write coldly on it. We must confess that we have found little tangible on the matter in these two volumes. But we would wish to conclude on a different note. Whatever its failings, the critic finds himself in the presence of a book to which, for the first time, he can direct a student anxious for a connected view of the ages which lie between the victory of the Barbarians and the first dawn of the Renaissance, a book which gives the master-thoughts of the great thinkers of the Middle Ages in their own words, and directs the reader to writers who will guide him in further studies. Mr. Taylor's work is one which deserves thanks and appreciation; and we wish our criticism on the way it has been performed to be tempered by gratitude and praise.

*The University of Cambridge.*—Vol. III. *From the Election of Buckingham to the Chancellorship in 1626 to the Decline of the Platonist Movement.* By James Bass Mullinger. (Cambridge University Press.)

AFTER a long interval a third instalment of Mr. Bass Mullinger's heroic labours as historian of his University has appeared; and in some respects it eclipses

in interest its predecessors. Never perhaps was the intellect as opposed to the genius of England more conspicuous than in the period of which this volume treats. The mighty pioneers of the Elizabethan age were succeeded by the great scholars and thinkers of the Stuart period, during which ideas were originated in England to bear fruitful seed throughout the Western world. Nor was there ever an age in which University education was more highly prized or more eagerly sought than this. In 1641, for example, when a poll was taken of the colleges, St. John's stood first with 280, Trinity fell short of this number by three, and the total number of members, exclusive of servants, was 2,091. These were presumably residents; whilst the University Calendar records that the total number of members "on the boards" in 1748 was only fifteen hundred. "Absolutely—not relatively merely—the number of graduates in the years about 1625–1630," as Dr. Venn observes, "was greater than it ever attained again till within living memory." The names and achievements of Cambridge men during the period treated by Mr. Mullinger testify that in the quality as well as the quantity of its alumni the University occupied a high position. Not merely giants like Bacon, Milton, and Cromwell, but poets, scholars, and divines whom Cambridge was giving to the world, made this time one of the most memorable in her history.

The days were sufficiently stirring. Religious controversy raged throughout England, the political situation was always acute, civil war was raging, and the tenure of every office in the University depended on the issue of the struggle. But the ferment around seemed only to stimulate the intellectual activity of the University; and Churchmen and Puritans strove for the mastery not merely in the State, but also in the republic of letters. In the far West, moreover, a new Cambridge was arising; and the scholars of the fenland University were labouring to further the schemes of John Harvard in New England. But not only does the reader meet with this striking example of "University extension"; reform was already in the air in its most healthy aspect, the widening of opportunities for studying new subjects. The pursuit of history was encouraged by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who by the advice of Bacon attempted to found a chair for that purpose. The conditions were settled by a sort of syndicate consisting of Heads of Houses, which Mr. Mullinger in his marginal note on p. 83 regards as standing in the place of the "Caput," assisted by Lord Brooke's executors. The election was to take place every five years. To prevent the larger colleges from having undue influence (a fear not wholly unknown in the present day), each college was to nominate five electors. Foreigners were to be eligible; but no one in "holie orders" could be chosen, because this subject was to be taught with a view to "the use and application to the practise of

life," which was "the maine end and scope of this foundation." The electors were to choose "such as have travelled beyond the seas, and so have added to their learning knowledge of the moderne languages and experience in foreigne parts; and likewise such as have been brought upp and exercised in publique affairs shal be accounted most eligible, if they be equall to the rest." The professorship was first offered to Gerard Vossius of Leyden, and on his refusal Isaac Dorislaus of the same University was chosen. But the clerical influence was too strong, and Dorislaus was driven from Cambridge. Strange to say, both the professor and his patron Lord Brooke met a violent death at the hands of an assassin.

Another professorship was founded in 1632 by Sir Thomas Adams for the study of Arabic, and met with more success. Modern ideas were further anticipated by Sir Henry Spelman, whose compilation of the 'Sources of English Church History' led him to recognize the importance in research of a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon. The lectureship founded by him had but a brief span of life; and no one was appointed in succession to its first holder Abraham Wheelock, who also held Sir T. Adams's Arabic chair.

In Mr. Mullinger's volume it is curious to note the comparative unimportance of Trinity, and even of his own college, St. John's, by the side of such foundations as Emmanuel and Christ's. Emmanuel, as is well known, was the famous centre of Puritanism; though its most efficient, if not most notable Master, Richard Holdsworth, and his successor, William Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, were staunch Churchmen. Holdsworth strongly supported the claims of Worthington, the Cambridge Platonist, who was made a Fellow of Emmanuel after a lengthy dispute which was finally referred to a Committee of the House of Commons. The incident is rather important in that it relates to the statute 'De Mora Sociorum,' which compelled Fellows of Emmanuel to resign on proceeding to the degree of D.D., and was evaded by their refusal to do so. Christ's attained fame as the home of the Cambridge Platonists and the college of Cudworth and Henry More, Milton's University career having terminated before the beginning of the present volume. One of Emmanuel's celebrated Masters, Laurence Chaderton, attained to the great age of 102; but resigned some sixteen years before his death, continuing, however, to reside in the college. When Holdsworth was elected in 1637, he made it his first duty to visit Chaderton, saying to his venerable predecessor, "Although no longer Master of the College, you are still master in it." In his hundredth year Chaderton was bold and vigorous enough to undertake a journey to London to protest against Laud's claim to visit the University.

Mr. Mullinger's pages are pleasant enough to gossip over, but his work is too



important not to receive more serious attention. With its admirable Index the volume contains 743 pages and five chapters. Of the first, 'From the Accession of Charles I. to the Meeting of the Long Parliament,' we have given extracts. Chap. ii., 'The Exiles to America,' gives an account of the labours of such men as John Cotton, Winthrop, and Eliot, and has a most interesting description of the views held by Mede and other theologians on the origin of the Red Indians. Chap. iii., 'From the Meeting of the Long Parliament to the Year 1647,' deals with the painful period of desecrations of chapels and deprivations of Master and Fellows. Chap. iv., 'The Commonwealth and the Protectorate,' has an illuminating account of the Cartesian philosophy and the teaching of Hobbes. The last chapter, on 'The Restoration,' is, in our opinion, the most valuable for its account of the Cambridge Platonists.

We cannot close this article without congratulations to Mr. Bass Mullinger on his valuable work, and to Cambridge on producing so strenuous and accurate a chronicler of its fame. The three volumes of the history of the University form a real achievement in the life of a devoted student who has toiled indefatigably with comparatively little recognition by his University or his college. Cambridge has been singularly chary in rewarding the labours of love of its historians. J. W. Clark, it is true, ended his days as its Registrar; but the publication of four volumes of its Grace books, Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' and other valuable labours have passed unnoticed. We have heard of other Universities complaining that no Bass Mullinger has arisen to do them honour.

*The Caxton Edition of the Complete Works of William Shakespeare.* With Annotations and a General Introduction by Sidney Lee. 20 vols. (Caxton Publishing Company.)

WE have already (*Athenæum*, Aug. 6, 1910) dwelt on the merits of this edition, and, now that it is complete, we may say that we have read with interest and attention all the remarks by critics of varied range and calibre—some, alas! no longer with us—on the plays and poems. On a theme so deep and difficult as the mind of Shakespeare no one man's view is likely to suffice. The poet's work is almost as happy a hunting ground as anthropology for the promoters of theories. Scanty facts can be viewed in a dozen lights, and are often bolstered up into huge edifices of motive and intention.

It is a great advantage, then, to have in this edition the views of many cultivated minds, examining their selected play by the light of Aristotle or the newest American discoveries, and writing with zest about Shakespeare's humours, or with solid erudition about his sources. Such a scheme of co-operation is a modern idea,

and its results are enough to make any single critic pause, for the learned, as in the criticism of Homer, contradict each other, since they often go outside their own play to talk of others. This was only to be expected, and, on the whole, most of the writers are businesslike, and do not expand in the mere verbiage of which all trained writers have the secret. The kind of thing we mean is a mention of

"the fact that any note, essay, paper, monograph, or even treatise on a Shakespearean topic is but a drop in that vast ocean of criticism which fortunately has not yet submerged the broad continent of the dramatist's achievements and fame."

Of the writers who dilate on the evolution of drama Prof. Brander Matthews is one of the best, and in reviewing 'Titus Andronicus' supplies an excellent history of the "tragedy-of-blood," touching on France, Spain, Seneca, and Euripides. The present reviewer has a growing suspicion that Shakespeare adapted, or worked on, much more not of his own conception than is generally believed, and Prof. Matthews deals with this question as follows:—

"Shakespeare seems to have been not so much the author of 'Titus Andronicus' as its editor—its theatrical editor, revising it for use again on the stage. It was a habit of the theatre in those days to keep on improving a play that had pleased, by the elaboration of taking speeches and by the insertion of new episodes; and additions of this sort were supplied to the 'Spanish Tragedy' itself, very likely by no less a hand than Ben Jonson's. It was the custom also to pass over a play that seemed to be getting a little old-fashioned to a younger writer that he might freshen it up. Shakespeare was reworking old stuff, worn out in stage service, when he wrote the 'Taming of the Shrew' and 'Hamlet,' 'Henry IV.' and 'Henry V.' But in these cases, no matter where his material may have come from, Shakespeare assimilated it thoroughly and made it his own. He minted the coin anew and marked it with his own image and superscription."

The Professor proceeds to show that 'Titus Andronicus' is probably a "contaminatio" of two plays which Harvard scholarship has of recent years identified.

The merits of such investigation, where it reveals the changes made by the master-hand, are obvious, and, though the results of some scholars may not be considered so far-reaching as they contend, they generally deserve consideration by serious critics. It is for this reason that we are dissatisfied with Mr. Birrell's pleasant remarks on the two Parts of 'Henry IV.' He opens his first essay by describing Dr. Johnson as "the most sensible, though not the most painstaking of the old-fashioned Shakespearean commentators." But he himself takes not the slightest pains to record or disentangle the solid results of scholarship on the text of the two plays.

Dr. A. W. Ward, on the other hand, supplies Introductions to the three parts of 'Henry VI.' which put us at once in a position to realize all the difficulties

of authorship (treated admirably and convincingly in the "Arden" edition of these plays by the late H. C. Hart); deals with the historical setting and actual performances of the play; and states with modesty his own mature opinions.

Prof. Dowden's views on 'Henry VIII.' are another instance of thorough and judicious handling. He goes fully into the connexion of the 'All is True' noted by Wotton in 1613 with 'Henry VIII.', and brings forward the point that the Prologue of the latter insists, as Mr. Sidney Lee's foot-note says, three times on the veracity of the play. But the Prologue, we may point out, refers to a play which is over in "two short hours." Sir Herbert Tree changed this in his highly successful revival of 'Henry VIII.' to "three short hours," and it is impossible to believe that the Prologue belongs to the play as printed in the First Folio. However fast the Elizabethan actor spoke, he could not have got through the text as it stands with its unusual number of scenes and its time-wasting pageantry. Prof. Dowden quotes Halliwell-Phillipps's opinion that there was a fool in 'All is True.' We think it quite possible. There was one who did effective work, though he did not speak, in Sir Herbert's revival. The extraordinary elaboration of the stage-directions in the play as we now have it (worthy of Mr. Bernard Shaw) tends to show that it was mainly a pageant. Was it not added to and altered many times? Shakespeare wrote some of it, and Fletcher some more; so much seems clear, but what their precise contributions were no one can now tell, though certain passages seem beyond any man but Shakespeare.

'King Lear' is described by Mr. William Archer as

"pre-eminently the tragedy of old age. There is only one other play in which the pathos of old age is treated with any approach to the like sublimity, and that is, of course, the 'Œdipus Coloneus' of Sophocles. But how far less typical is the situation of Œdipus!"

He goes on to summarize the obvious differences between the disasters of the two kings, and, returning to the comparison a few pages later, says of the joint death of Lear and Cordelia:—

"Here again, as compared with the 'Œdipus Coloneus,' 'King Lear' would seem to rank in a more consummate and universal sense as the tragedy of old age. Cordelia dies, Antigone survives."

"While," one imagines the implied argument to proceed, "their kingly fathers in each case perish in sorrow."

"Œdipe, abandonné par des fils ingrats, meurt du moins dans les bras de ses filles," says Mézières in making the same comparison ('Shakespeare, ses Œuvres et ses Critiques'), a sufficiently astonishing comment to a Greek scholar. We are grateful for references to the masterpiece of Sophocles, but it must be pointed out that Œdipus following divine order for-

bade his daughters to accompany him to the place of his end, and, when his end did come, the poet expressly says that it was without pain, "for the passing of the man was not with lamentation, or in sickness and suffering, but, above mortals, wonderful" ('E.C.', 1661-5). There is rather sublimity than "horror" at the death of *Oedipus*, which is thus not comparable with that of *Lear*. In the Greek play *Oedipus* is not the king, but rather the prophet sanctified by suffering, the instrument of divine law.

It is to be noted that Shakespeare, with a feeling for the greatness of his theme, typical as it is of our common nature, has put his characters under the domination of "the gods" of ancient days, who are perpetually appealed to. The Deity in the whole play is only once in the singular (V. iii. 17):—

And take upon't the mystery of things  
As if we were God's spies,

where one might suspect "Gods" to be the true reading.

Mr. Archer gives us no light on the justification of *Cordelia's* silence when the kingdom was divided, nor do we gather whether he shares Heine's view, wittily expressed in the following sentence:—

"I believe that she was a little self-willed, and this small spot is a birthmark from the father."

Among other noteworthy pronouncements is that of Prof. Raleigh on 'Troilus and Cressida,' in which he repeats the speculation stated in his volume in the 'English Men of Letters,' that the play combines the work of two periods. Certainly it is a wonderful mixture of strength and weakness. W. E. Henley's vigorous manner comes to us now almost as a novelty in the introduction to 'Othello,' and John Davidson is similarly incisive concerning the 'Sonnets.' Henley suggests that Burbage was answerable for much in the great plays:—

"I would go so far as to say that had Dick Burbage—a Stratford man, too!—been of another temperament than he was, and lacked the strange, romantic, passionate face he had, there had been differences in Richard, Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Othello, as we have them, and that they who would fain present the dramatist from his plays would do well to look carefully and keenly into the intellectual and emotional quality of his chief of actors."

We may fairly ask, Where is this quality revealed for our examination?

In the *Sonnets* Davidson saw a real story. If it is not that, it is certainly the most transcendent make-believe that ever came from a human pen. Shakespeare to Davidson, following Emerson, is

"the most truly known of all English men of letters; he and his work are one indissolubly. The creative artist, Boswell, has made a palimpsest of the lexicographer's works, writing, as it were, the illuminated life of a saint on the rough hide of Behemoth."

Mr. Alfred Austin, who introduces the last volume ('Venus and Adonis,' 'Lucrece,' &c.), explains that to have an opportunity of writing "for American readers" is a "peculiarly attractive temptation." He contradicts Davidson concerning the *Sonnets*, which represent "what other people would feel in the circumstances supposed," and proceeds to ask "what we know for certain concerning Shakespeare." The summary which follows brings out well the advantages of Stratford as a nurse of youth, and those merits of country minds which the town-bred find it difficult to perceive. Then at the end of a paragraph about "the early and scarcely ideal marriage" of the poet Mr. Austin adds:—

"In the welfare of his children he manifested a solicitous and unintermitted interest."

Did he? That is the very question which troubles some keen admirers. We have no evidence to justify such a conclusion. People who write about Shakespeare should distinguish between fact and conjecture. This kind of biography founded on nothing has led people to discredit the facts that are known.

The various indexes in this last volume will be found very useful, and throughout Mr. Sidney Lee's annotation will put the reader in the way to understand any obscurities that may delay him.

#### *A Year in the Infant School.* By Mabel Bloomer. (Blackie & Son.)

MISS BLOOMER in publishing the plan of a year's course of kindergarten teaching to be given to infants has produced a really attractive volume, which should interest many readers who are not professionally engaged in schools. We hear on all sides much fluent conversation concerning the kindergarten and the principles underlying Froebel's methods, but a real understanding either of the principles or methods is not common. Miss Bloomer tells us that the lessons here sketched were successfully given in a town school for infants; and we doubt not, after carefully considering the Preface and succeeding chapters of the work, that Miss Bloomer has mastered the spirit of Froebel's teaching, and has skilfully adapted his methods to the requirements of English children. The average age of the pupils for whom these lessons are intended is not stated, but is probably about six.

The Preface (the English of which to some extent lacks terseness and elegance) explains that the object-lesson or portion of nature-study which is the dominant feature in the work of every week is associated with the changing seasons of the year, beginning with spring, the period of "Nature's awakening," and ending with winter, "a sleeping time." The children are told much in simple language

about the marvels of plant and animal life, and are taught to observe and experiment by and for themselves. They hear stories—mostly original—and older legends; they sing songs and play games; they do simple exercises in paper-cutting, in modelling, in brushwork; and all these exercises are made to refer more or less directly to the dominant nature lesson of the week, and this, in its turn, depends upon the season.

In this way correlation of subjects of instruction runs like a golden thread through the teaching, not only of every week but also of the whole year. This principle of correlation of subjects is generally neglected in older classes, where, indeed, its application is rather more difficult; but it is of the greatest importance in all schoolwork. Miss Bloomer adequately recognizes this, and her insistence on its application in infants' classes accounts in no small degree for the efficiency she claims for her own school work.

Instruction in "the three R's" is not neglected, but is given rationally, and with due consideration for the stage of mental development of the young scholars in a kindergarten. Singing and recitation are followed in every day's work by training in the right use of the vocal organs; and the children are shown how to produce the correct sounds of letters either alone or in combination: there is no great difficulty in this, even in English. The habit of distinct articulation is thus fostered very early, and good reading should easily and naturally follow. Miss Bloomer recognizes the importance of choosing good poetry—i.e., good in respect of metre as well as meaning—and suitable songs. We notice, however, that some of the songs included in these lessons are of a pitch too high for infants to sing without forcing the voice.

The lessons in arithmetic during the year enable the scholars to do calculations in the first four rules (by concrete examples) with numbers not exceeding 25. The results only are written down; the teaching is oral, and the calculations themselves are, we gather, mental. This is as it should be. In this branch of the work care is necessary that the questions set are free from unreality. Children, even infants, are always shrewd, but generally silent, critics of their teachers; they would, we think, feel some infantine scepticism about Miss Bloomer's carrier pigeon whose journey of 25 miles extended over two days.

A good deal of moral teaching is associated with, and founded on, the nature lessons in the kindergarten. Whether this can be done with lasting advantage is perhaps doubtful. No doubt Miss Bloomer and other skilful and enthusiastic teachers can do almost anything with the children who are fortunate enough to be under their care; but the connexion between the phenomena of germination and of the development of plant and animal life, and human morality, is by



no means apparent; and we have been in kindergartens where the inculcation of morality deduced from object-lessons or nature-study was a lamentable failure.

No one can doubt that the spirit of Froebel's teaching should be infused into all our infants' schools; but we do not feel so sure that his methods are as suitable to English children as to their brothers and sisters in Germany; at any rate, in many English kindergartens that we have visited there was often a rather depressing atmosphere of artificiality: the Froebelian methods should be "adapted, not adopted." Miss Bloomer has, however, shown that infants' schools may be efficiently and happily conducted on the principles advocated by Froebel; and we are convinced that teachers and parents who read her volume will gain much information and not a little wisdom from its perusal.

### *The Poems of Eugene Field.* (T. Werner Laurie.)

EUGENE FIELD deserves a more generous reception than has as yet, perhaps, been accorded to him in this country. Though in England the most widely known of his achievements is probably the familiar ballad touching the "little peach" that "in an orchard grew," it would be unfair to permit the fortuitous popularity of that doleful composition to overshadow more abiding claims to consideration.

The unevenness of his work, viewed, as here, in the bulk, becomes evident, leavened as it is by a quantity of light occasional verse, boasting no merit above the ordinary, together with numerous pieces based on contemporary American politics and gossip—such as 'A Battle in Yellowstone Park' or 'Thomas A. Hendricks's Appeal'—which can at no time have been capable of stirring any reader not conversant with, and interested in, the facts. More distinctive results are attained in the lays of Western mining camps and other rough-and-ready communities. The humour, however, though by no means lacking, tends to be thin and long drawn out; and the expressive economy of language which gives point to 'The Heathen Chinese' and its companion lyrics is seldom discernible. The following lines,

But one mean cuss from Nigger Crick passed criticisms on 'er—  
Leastwise we overheard him call her Pettibone's madonna,  
The which we did not take to be respectful to a lady,  
So we hung him in a quiet spot that wuz cool 'nd dry 'nd shady,

though no unfavourable example of Mr. Field's Western touch, can claim but a humble affinity with the "sinful games" indulged in by that memorable 'Society upon the Stanislaw.'

Yet another and more exhilarating aspect of the author's muse reveals itself in the 'Echoes from the Sabine Farm'

(the joint work of Eugene and Roswell Martin Field), which is an ingenious series of Horatian paraphrases, unashamedly transatlantic in tone. The rendering of Ode xxxviii. Book I. deserves quotation:—

Boy, I detest the Persian pomp;  
I hate those linden-bark devices;  
And as for roses, holy Moses!  
They can't be got at living prices!

Myrtle is good enough for us,—  
For you, as bearer of my flagon;  
For me, supine beneath this vine,  
Doing my best to get a jag on!

It is, however, from the section devoted to 'Poems of Childhood' that this somewhat bulky volume will derive enduring value. As a writer of child-poetry, the author is secure on his pedestal. The range of his imagination is not, indeed, wide, nor his skill in the handling of lyric forms unusual, yet for limitations such as these, zest for his subject backed by taste and delicacy of feeling make ample amends. His keen delight in, and appreciation of, children and the little things of child-life expressed themselves in daintily fanciful measures of irresistible charm, or again, with a simple sincerity whereby, in the more serious poems—we may cite as cases in point, among many, 'Little Boy Blue,' 'Telling the Bees,' and 'Christmas Treasures'—pathos real and poignant is achieved without a hint of mawkishness. Of his humour—that phase of it, at least, which illustrates the quaint blending of laughter and tears peculiar to the American spirit—'Grandma's Prayer' is a good example:—

I pray that, risen from the dead,  
I may in glory stand—  
A crown perhaps upon my head,  
But a needle in my hand.

I've never learned to sing or play,  
So let no harp be mine;  
From birth unto my dying day,  
Plain sewing's been my line.

Therefore, accustomed to the end  
To plying useful stitches,  
I'll be content if asked to mend  
The little angels' breeches.

That Mr. Field's nonsense songs, in the manner of Edward Lear, should rank among his least successful efforts is not surprising. The inspired absurdity which was Lear's is a gift proper to one who, like Lear, aimed solely at the entertainment of children. Mr. Field's chief intent, on the other hand, seems to have been that of exploiting children—if the expression be permissible—for the delectation of their elders—particularly himself. It is to the last-named consideration that these 'Poems of Childhood' owe their freshness and character—qualities which will, we doubt not, continue to attract new and appreciative readers.

### NEW NOVELS.

#### *The Girondin.* By Hilaire Belloc. (Nelson.)

It is a pleasure to come upon a novel of the French Revolution which does not deal with the French Revolution. Mr. Belloc's tale, it is true, opens with a

spirited sketch of Girondist conditions in Bordeaux, and an outbreak, and he has introduced certain military movements incident to the year 1792. But his narrative is not concerned one whit with marquises and sansculottes and the tumbrils and the "Terror." It deals with the fortunes of a young man who is obliged by a foolish act of violence to become a fugitive from both parties, and who is finally killed by misadventure on a battlefield. The value and interest of the story are wholly derived from Mr. Belloc's realization of such a man's environment and life. It is a little bewildering to his reader at times; the action moves in a confusion towards a confused end. But this may almost be considered as part of the author's art, as the events in which Boutroux was engaged were probably as confused to him. There is an admirable account of a battle which does not compete with Stephen Crane's remarkable study in 'The Red Badge of Courage,' but is nevertheless as intuitively true. Mr. Belloc's style of English is above reproach, a welcome phenomenon in a day when fiction is of reprehensible slovenliness.

#### *Burning Daylight.* By Jack London. (Heinemann.)

THE excessive violence of Mr. London's latest personification of Brute Strength rather detracts from the reader's interest in him. The hero of this novel is an extravagant creation, capable of the most remarkable feats of hardihood and courage. He is also a speculator of the most desperate character, a "plunger," as the phrase goes, whose rashness is only equalled by his luck. Altogether we get too uncomfortable an impression of this restless person to read his career in peace. Peace, however, is what Mr. London is aiming at, for after a course of wild adventures, physical and financial, Elam Harnish settles down to a quiet life in the Californian valleys with a wife and the prospects of wholesome poverty. It is a picturesque narrative which is not quite convincing, but will confirm Mr. London in his place as the most forceful writer of fiction in his country.

#### *The Horseshoe.* By Mrs. Fred Reynolds. (Chapman & Hall.)

"THE green coast of Cornwall," with its mixed population of farmers and fisher-folk, provides the framework for this pleasant story, which plays mainly round such attractive themes as love-making in flowery lanes, heroic banquets on "pasties" and clotted cream, and monster "takes" of mullet and pilchards. Black magic, shipwreck, smuggling, and other subjects of a less cheerful kind are also introduced, but not brought into prominence. The characters are lightly yet humorously sketched, and chief among

them we place the imperfect damsel who smoulders perpetually in a state of resentful amazement at the social success (incomprehensible also to this reviewer) of her insipidly virtuous cousin.

*The Gift of the Gods.* By Flora Annie Steel. (Heinemann.)

MRS. STEEL'S power as a novelist does not wholly subjugate the critical reader of this short novel, the scene of which is laid in an island of the Outer Hebrides. Her theme is the antagonism between a woman's duty to the law and her love of and pride in her husband's ancestral island-home. Her husband loses his life in saving the Irishman alluded to in the title after signing away his island in a deed of sale. The deed is temporarily lost and the widow destroys a letter proving that it was signed, and is only prevented from destroying the deed when it comes into her possession by sudden alarm at the defective breathing of her little son. Here we have one of those convenient devices which take the place of Fate, and there is another of them when the hero, by saving the child's life, appears to repay its mother for the loss he has unwittingly inflicted upon her. On the other hand Mrs. Steel gives us one admirably dramatic scene—the death of an old woman from shock at a sudden disillusion while on her way to the Communion Table. The characters in the story include a Scotch servant, as racy as she is voluble, and the hero—apt at poetic improvisation—has decided charm. The squalid and starveling lot of crofters living on barren soil in or towards the last decade of the nineteenth century is well depicted.

*Lilamani: a Study in Possibilities.* By Maud Diver. (Hutchinson & Co.)

A POPULAR Anglo-Indian novelist here presents the story of a romantic marriage between an English baronet and a high-caste Hindu maiden. The trials and difficulties inseparable from such a union are treated by Mrs. Diver with all comprehension and impartiality; but she seems to us from the artistic point of view ill-advised in endowing her heroine with perfections—moral, intellectual, and physical—which would in any country mark her out as an altogether exceptional person. The situation thus loses in probability and human interest, and our feeling towards Lilamani is tinged with something of that prejudice which the pattern characters of fiction naturally arouse. Yet the charm and sweetness peculiar to the native Indian lady make themselves felt through the welter of injudicious panegyric, and we rather admire the author's courage in making this ethereal creature express herself—with delightfully quaint effect—in a dialect closely resembling that of F. Anstey's "Babu." The other persons of the story seem important mainly in relation to her, and have not much life of their own.

*The Job Secretary: an Impression.* By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. (Longmans & Co.)

WE congratulate Mrs. Ward on the originality of the plot of this short novel; but she fails to sustain interest owing to the abuse of coincidence (fatally common in English fiction) and the fact that none of her characters is particularly attractive. She imagines that a novelist engages as his secretary a runaway wife who, seeing in the story which he has in hand a parallel to her own case, becomes his critic and adviser, as also does her repentant husband, who happens to be his friend and visitor while ignorant of the lady's residence and occupation. Thus the novelist's story becomes in the end a veiled biography, true to the feelings of the married couple in whom he has confided. In the background the novelist's wife is a slightly pathetic figure; and those who admire frank absurdity will be amused by the incidents in which the "job secretary" reveals her unfitness for the post.

*The Jew's House.* By Fergus Hume. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THIS is a long and melodramatic story of the type which the public has learnt to associate with its author's name ever since the 'Mystery of a Hansom Cab' made a sensation. The opening chapter introduces an adventure in a dense fog, and prepares the way for the murder which occupies chapter two. The last chapter but one presents a double tragedy, and the solution of the murder mystery set forth at the beginning. Then come wedding bells, and a tableau of the strictly conventional sort. It is a good "shocker," as such narratives used to be called, when their price was rather lower than it is now, and that of more thoughtful tales much higher.

*The Ascent of the Bostocks.* By Harold Storey. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THE title of this blameless narrative suggests flippancy and suburbia. But the book is innocent of facetiousness, and deals, rationally and humorously, with life in a quiet country town. We like the story, for, though frequently concerned with vulgar people, it is never itself vulgar. The heroine, a chemist's daughter who has enjoyed the advantages of a good education, behaves with remarkable foolishness in her love affairs, and has much better fortune than she deserves. Her mother, vulgar, fussy, inconsequent, and kind-hearted, is a genuine and humorous piece of portraiture. Prosperous, middle-class provincialism is excellently conveyed, and the whole tale makes very pleasant reading.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Early Religious Poetry of the Hebrews.* By E. G. King. (Cambridge University Press.)—Dr. King's new book deserves much commendation. It seeks to avoid the extravagances of previous writers on the subject, shows considerable insight into the theme, and is written in a clear and sympathetic style. Another point in its favour is its handy and unpretentious "manual" size. The reader is not asked to give his mind to abstruse discussions on the nature of Hebrew poetry and versification, but has the main points presented to him in an easy and attractive form.

After speaking in the Introduction on parallelism, which he aptly describes as "rhyme of thought," Dr. King turns his attention to the problem of metre, giving preference to the perfectly tenable view that "Hebrew metre consisted, not in long and short syllables, but in the rhythmical beat of the accent." One great hindrance to any attempt so far made to determine the exact laws of metre in Old Testament verse has been the fact that we cannot be sure whether "the Masoretic vowels and accents represent the ancient pronunciation of the language." But Dr. King does not on that account favour conjecture on a large scale. As he rightly says, "the knowledge of Hebrew verse is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify us in correcting the text in favour of any metrical theory unless we can support the charge on independent grounds"; and one feels tempted to add that such "independent grounds" may sometimes be purely imaginary.

In turning to the contents of the chapters that follow the Introduction it is necessary to explain that the book is a treatise on the nature of both the rhythm and substance of Hebrew poetry during the entire range of Old Testament times, the title chosen by Dr. King being merely intended to mark off this great period from that of the Synagogue which followed. The first two chapters deal with the 'Earliest Poetry' and the 'Poetry of the Early Kingdom.' Then follow instructive chapters on the 'Kinah' or elegiac metre and 'Alphabetical Poetry.' The headings 'Problem of Suffering' and 'Poetry of the Seasons' show the stress which our author wishes to put on the subject, besides the form, of poetic presentations. The remaining two chapters deal with the 'Strophe' and 'Dramatic Lyrics.'

It would at the present time be impossible to secure unanimity on even the bare outlines of Hebrew poetry. Some scholars are likely to regard certain points of analogy which Dr. King seeks to establish between the history of creation and the poetry of the seasons in the Psalter as rather fanciful, and there is likely to be a difference of opinion on various other important matters. But we will in this notice only draw attention to what seems to us an unpoetic and not sufficiently correct rendering of Ps. xlii. 1. Instead of "As panteth the stag" we here find "As bleateth the stag." But the Oxford edition of Gesenius's dictionary does not support the view that "the Hebrew word is onomatopoeic, denoting [in the first instance] the voice of the thirsty stag." On the contrary, the use of the verb in cognate languages, rather favours "panteth." But even if "bleateth the stag" were allowed, "bleateth my soul" could hardly be defended.



*The Composition of the Book of Isaiah in the Light of History and Archaeology.* The Schweich Lectures, 1909. By the Rev. Robert H. Kennett. (Frowde.)—Prof. Kennett's Schweich Lectures will be read with much interest. From the earnest tone which pervades the discourses one may gather that their author's principal object has not been to follow the lower ambition of saying something new, but rather not to say anything that had not first obtained the full impress of his own mind.

Some readers will, without trying to go deeply into the subject, take offence at Prof. Kennett's readiness to assign a considerable number of passages in both the first and the second part of the Book of Isaiah to Maccabean times. But there is really no a priori reason why such a view should not be taken. If it be once admitted that the book is a collection of prophecies belonging to different times, why refuse to give a hearing to the claims of the last great period of successful struggle for freedom among the Hebrews? Can the Maccabean period be regarded as of less importance in the development of pre-Christian Israelitish polity than "the close of the Persian period," to which, as Prof. Kennett reminds us, portions of Isaiah are now assigned by prominent critics? There is clearly, from this general point of view, nothing either "wild" or "sceptical" about the theory which our author has felt compelled to advocate.

But opposition to Prof. Kennett's view, which will count, is sure to come—and is, in fact, in a manner already extant in published works on the subject—from scholars who have, like the Schweich Lecturer, carefully weighed the facts and arrived at a different conclusion. It is, to begin with, very doubtful whether Prof. Kennett's theory can be made compatible with the evidence derived from Ecclesiasticus, which is to the effect that about B.C. 200 the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and "the twelve Prophets" were already clearly marked out. As, moreover, according to Jewish tradition, the gift of prophecy ceased with Malachi—whose activity, by the way, is placed by the same tradition close to the period of Alexander the Great, or is even made to synchronize with it—it seems much less likely that fresh portions were added to the Book of Isaiah in Maccabean times than that new devotional compositions found their way into the Psalter in those days.

It is also open to grave doubt whether Prof. Kennett is right in regarding the first twelve chapters or so of the second part of Isaiah as "a mere mosaic of fragments." Other scholars have been able to read and enjoy these chapters without feeling compelled to adopt such a view. Later editors no doubt had a hand in the redaction, but their proceeding was perhaps nothing like so drastic as we are now asked to believe. And as Prof. Kennett's theory as to the Servant of Yahweh representing the Hasidim or pious minority of Maccabean times, hangs together with his fragmentary hypothesis, it is clear that, if his view on the latter point is disallowed, the Hasidæan part of his scheme will of itself fall to the ground. It is true that much of what is said about the suffering Servant in Deutero-Isaiah would fit in very well with what is known or can be imagined to have been the lot of the pious "remnant" about the middle of the second century B.C.; but a similar analogy could be drawn between the Servant of Yahweh and the few faithful idealists during almost any period of struggle in earlier Hebrew history.

Several other interesting points raised in the Lectures might be discussed, but we will instead draw special attention to the careful way in which the lecturer has made use of both historical and archaeological research in his treatment of this great and interesting subject. The Lectures are, indeed, what their title promises them to be. That the style must have a flavour of its own follows from what we said at the beginning of this notice about Prof. Kennett's own mode of critical study. We cannot, however, say that his manner of expression is equally felicitous throughout. Among the main things to be considered in a work of this kind are critical acumen and width of comprehension, and our conclusion must be that on most debatable points the Lectures are highly suggestive rather than sufficiently decisive.

*The Hexaplar Psalter: being the Book of Psalms in Six English Versions.* Edited by William Aldis Wright. (Cambridge University Press.)—Mr. Aldis Wright's edition of the Psalter in six English versions is an instructive and welcome contribution to the literature which has already appeared or is about to appear to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version.

As Tyndale's work on the Old Testament did not include the Psalms, the first of the six parallel columns is here occupied by Coverdale's Psalter as published in 1535. There follows the version published in 1539 as part of the Great Bible, which was again the work of Coverdale, constituting a revision of previous renderings. It will be remembered that the Prayer Book version of the Psalms is, apart from the altered spelling and some later modifications, the same as that of the Great Bible. The third and fourth columns are occupied by the versions taken from the Geneva and Bishops' Bibles, as published in 1560 and 1568 respectively; and the Authorized and Revised Versions complete the series.

Mr. Wright's Preface, though brief, gives the information necessary for the bibliographical appreciation of the edition, but those desirous of obtaining fuller knowledge will have to consult other publications.

The last twenty-four pages are occupied with lists giving first the marginal readings of Coverdale's version as well as those in the Geneva, the Bishops', and the Authorized and Revised Versions (the Great Bible being without marginal readings), and then the differences between successive editions of Coverdale, the Great Bible, and the Bishops' Bible.

*The Revelation of the Son of God.* By Ernest Arthur Edghill. (Macmillan & Co.)—The title-page indicates that this volume contains the Hulsean Lectures for 1910-11, and explains that these deal with some questions and considerations arising out of a study of second-century Christianity. In the first lecture, on 'Reason, Religion, and Revelation,' Mr. Edghill, after stating that "Christianity was a religion and embraced a revelation," asserts that "Rome rejected the Christian faith because she admitted the Christian claim," and proceeds to the definition that "a revelation puts forward for man's acceptance certain things or truths which would otherwise have been neither believed nor known." Some Romans in the first century, and more, but still few, in the second, had knowledge of Christianity; but the proposition is not convincing that those who rejected it admitted its claim to be a revelation. Is it necessary, it may be asked, to say of revelation that it puts forward things which would not otherwise

have been believed? Mr. Edghill is careful, in spite of his definition, to tell us that revelation must not be irrational, and seems to cast a slur on that definition. He refers, too, to Matthew Arnold's characterization of the Old Testament as "the revelation to Israel of the immeasurable grandeur, the eternal necessity, the priceless blessing of righteousness," and does not seek to convince us that Israel would have repudiated that truth, had it not been received through revelation.

In the very interesting lecture on 'Miracle and Character' Mr. Edghill endeavours to prove that as the evidential value of miracle is primarily and mainly for actual witnesses, there is the significant silence of the Apostles in the first century and the apologists in the second; and, further, that the living power of Christ in the Church has overshadowed and yet interpreted the significance of the mighty works of past days. Devout men generally will accept the suggestion regarding the living power of Christ; but daring critics have argued that the silence of the Apostles proves that the miracles did not happen. The apologists, it must be remembered, were addressing certain definite persons on behalf of Christians, and sometimes of Christianity; and arguments based on the fact of miracles would not justify the accused or raise the value of their religion. Mr. Edghill sees clearly that the apologists recognized that they could gain little for their cause from miracles, and does not hesitate to admit that "no argument in the ancient world would have carried less conviction," and to assert that "Christians no less than pagans believed that the working of miracles was, as a rule, a matter of magic of which almost any one might be capable, without any relation to any moral or religious conditions or qualifications." In dealing with the belief in miracles Mr. Edghill points to the Acts of the Apostles as the work of an author whom Prof. Harnack considers "neither credulous nor uncritical." Prof. Harnack is not fairly represented by Mr. Edghill, since the statement regarding the author of Acts is that "we cannot say that he is on the whole either credulous or uncritical." Having used the phrase "on the whole," Prof. Harnack adds: "His real weakness as an historian seems to me to lie . . . in the first place, in his credulity in reference to cases of miraculous healing and of 'spiritual' gifts."

Objection might well be taken to the confession in the lecture on 'Christ and Christian Creeds' that "the Creeds . . . express not so much what we believe, as what we wish to believe . . . for we recognize the feebleness of our own faith, and in our struggles the Church is our standard-bearer."

Mr. Edghill is certainly a most interesting and suggestive lecturer, though his statements often provoke criticism, and his book is valuable as a study of second-century Christianity. His fine charity is shown in his words: "Let us be infinitely tender and tolerant to those who, having faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, cannot receive the miracles exactly as they are recorded in the Gospels or interpreted by us."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. J. E. C. BODLEY has written a new Preface of great interest for a cheaper reissue of his book on *The Coronation of Edward the Seventh: a Chapter of European and Imperial History* (Methuen). The book, which we noticed at length on July 11th,

1903, is a serious contribution to the history and influence of the Crown which, as we said, "stamps the author an English historian of the first rank."

The new Preface is a thoughtful examination of

"the general causes of the enhanced power and value of the Crown in our nation, at a period of change the like of which the human race has never seen before."

Steam, electricity, and other means of rapid communication have now taken a commanding place in the fortunes of nations, and the result is "so overwhelming as to bewilder the most attentive observers." The change has led to a charge of decadence in which Mr. Bodley does not altogether believe. He finds reason to suppose that

"at present the best talent in the world is developed most highly in occupations, issue of the scientific inventions which are transforming the habits, the needs, the mentality of mankind."

Under such conditions, "history will not, and cannot repeat itself, as in past ages." The French Revolution had its final recrudescence in 1848, but could not shake Victoria's throne, and it is added: "Sixty years on, there is little sign in Europe of the spread of the republican idea."

We should have thought that the dissemination of Socialism over Europe had left its mark very clearly on literature, if not on national life. Against the collapse of the Crown in Portugal Mr. Bodley sets the rule of the Kaiser in Germany, and he sees "little sign at home of a waning of imperial instinct, or of domestic loyalty." On the first point we are not so sure, but our readers should study Mr. Bodley's summary for themselves, as fine a tribute to monarchy as we have seen of recent years. The perils of the present time are fully recognized, and those who are no historians should enjoy the author's incisive comments on such themes as the rage for games. Do we misapprehend the conditions which prevailed in ancient Rome, and those of to-day, when we speak of the modern cry for "bread and circuses"? Mr. Bodley says so, and his verdict may be a comfort to some thinkers who see in "freak" dinners the increase of luxury and the rise of an undistinguished plutocracy a sinister suggestion of later Rome.

*A Bird in the Hand*, by Rosalind Denis-Browne (Methuen & Co.), consists of twelve short essays upon such subjects as widowhood, 'Falling in Love,' and 'The Pursuit of Happiness.' The ideas and comments upon life expressed are of the kind which, deemed advanced some years ago, have nowadays begun to rank as platitudes. The author's trick of placing notes of admiration to emphasize small points and trifling witticisms worries the reader, obliging him to re-examine sentences which hardly bear a second reading. The style of writing is correct, the matter often sensible; our sole objection is that it is far from new.

We notice one or two good things; for example,

"We sometimes condemn our fellow-workers for playing to the gallery, but probably we are just as busily engaged in playing to the dress-circle or the stalls."

But what can be said of the following advice to geniuses, a class of persons we had always thought above instruction?—

"...The genius should be normal, should be a realist in the truest and best sense of the word—should be an ordinary man or woman only on

a grander scale than others—should talk and write commonsense, and possess that wholesome and blessed sense of humour without which the greatest talents are incomplete."

There is probably a public for such thoughts, as volumes of them now appear frequently.

THE growing popularity of *The Eastern Alps* is shown by the extra hundred pages of the new edition of Baedeker. Munich is so generally recognized as a starting-place for Tyrol that it has been added to this guide, with several maps of the city and neighbourhood. The opening of such new roads as the great Dolomitenstrasse has effected immense changes in the district, and has caused the editor of the volume much work. There are many hotels and routes given for the first time; and—greatest change of all—new motor-diligence drives are carefully set out. The heights of various places have been corrected, and useful information is given as to new ways of sending knapsacks and other light luggage to those Alpine Club huts which rapidly grow in number, and now completely cover the Dolomites and the adjacent Austrian mountains. Baedeker is carried in the pocket of every tourist in Tyrol; and the mere sight of such pleasant sounding names as Pieve di Livinalongo and San Martino di Castrozza makes one long to pack one's bag. The motorist is now allowed to traverse most of the main roads, though some—happily, we think—are still closed to him. When he visits the Eastern Alps his life and the lives of others will be in danger unless he makes himself acquainted with the rules of the road, which change in a puzzling way in closely adjoining districts. But all these things are written in Baedeker. The whole volume is as accurate as a book can well be. The Index, however, needs revision. In a guide-book a correct index is essential; yet a reference to Pieve (Buchenstein), Adelsberg, and Affen Tal (we could give other slips) shows that a little more care in this one respect is wanted.

We have received from the Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale the *Rapports sur l'Application des Lois réglementant le Travail en 1909*. The volume contains many articles that will interest all who study labour questions, and there are some valuable statistics at the end of the book. It is published by the Imprimerie Nationale at Paris.

*Bleak House* (2 vols.) and *Edwin Drood* have recently been added to the excellent "Dickens Centenary Edition" (Chapman & Hall). Prefixed to the latter is the fragment of the "mystery" discovered by Forster at the eleventh hour, and printed in the 'Life.' The volume also contains that sad injustice to the illustrious memories of Mr. Pickwick and the Wellers, "Master Humphrey's Clock," perpetual of which, the charm of its present guise notwithstanding, convinces us anew that the intervention of the trunk and butter business came none too soon.

GENTLE shepherds are in the ascendant in these days, but Mrs. Adelaide L. J. Gosset observes that no book at all adequately descriptive of the shepherds of this country and their shepherding has yet been published. It can hardly be said that *Shepherds of Britain: Scenes from Shepherd Life Past and Present* (Constable & Co.), although it covers a good deal of ground, is in any way a full or final treatment of the subject. It is, rather, a sympathetic collection of passages from various writers who have described or

discussed the art and craft of the shepherd and his dog. As an anthology it does not profess to be encyclopædic, but we were disappointed to find no quotation from 'Owd Bob,' a book which is a classic of its kind. Mrs. Gosset quotes the case of some Cumberland sheep which were observed attacking a young rabbit; she might have added that rats have been known to turn the tables and slay lambs.

The book is illustrated by some charming photographs; that, for instance, which illustrates the congenial subject of a shepherd "mothering" a lamb is a beautiful composition. On this subject mention might have been made of the shepherd's device for inducing a bereaved ewe to foster an orphan lamb by draping it in the skin of the dead one. There are chapters on the wool-harvest, shepherds' garb, pastimes, and pastoral folk-lore, and the book constitutes an agreeable anthology upon one of the most ancient of English industries.

*Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisicke: a Memoir of "the Father of Modern Shorthand."* By William J. Carlton. (Elliot Stock.)—Dr. Bright has not only an interest for those of the writers of shorthand who care for the history of their subject, but he is also connected with the bypaths of Shakespearean criticism in several ways. In the first place, his invention, published in 1588, was applied in 1589 to the reporting of sermons, and the first of these, presumably printed in that year for Windet, was reprinted some years later by Valentine Sims. But this same printer issued four of the Shakespeare quartos: therefore, the suggestion is, these plays were taken down in shorthand. Unfortunately, none of these quartos is suspect; and those that are—'The Merry Wives of Windsor' and 'Henry V.'—show no signs of shorthand, but rather of memory aided by an actor. The second clue is no better: a tradition grew up in Germany that the shorthand manuscripts of Bright concerned Shakespeare, and the German Shakespeare Society in 1900 urged the International Shorthand Congress to publish them in facsimile. None of them has the least reference to Shakespeare or his works—one of them is the Epistle to Titus. A third makes Bright one of the numerous pseudonyms of Francis Bacon, his 'Treatise on Melancholy' being obviously a trial piece for the later 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' published under the name of Burton—both of them containing ciphers. Mr. Carlton deals with these absurdities at sufficient length, and has done more valuable work: he has traced the career of his subject from birth to burial, fixing dates and places which were before his researches unknown or uncertain, and gathering up with pious care every scrap of information that could throw light on Bright's history or character. He has made an interesting and valuable book from materials that seemed, before his labours, somewhat scanty.

Dr. Bright's preliminary system of shorthand, as shown in the specimen preserved in the Burghley papers, exhibits traces, so far as the arbitrary signs are concerned, of the abbreviations used in mediæval manuscripts; but these disappear in his final system as published in 1588 in his 'Characterie.' In this he provided an alphabet and some 537 arbitrary signs for words, all of which had to be learnt by heart. When these were known, each sign could be used for a class of words. The sign for "sing" written with an *h* before it was used for "hymn." Of course the memory had to be relied on; "bird" with *s* before it stood for "swan," but might be read "swallow,"



"stork," &c. It would be interesting if some of the plays (other than Shakespeare's) suspected of being taken down in shorthand were examined from this point of view.

The other works of Bright, though of some importance in his own time, have little interest for readers of the present day. Their bibliography is given by Mr. Carlton in five pages of small print for those who will read them. Bright was an unsuccessful man, a failure as a physician, dismissed from his post at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a failure as a parish clergyman, and driven to find a refuge and die in a distant county. His system of shorthand was superseded and dead within fifteen years, and his medical books had but a comparatively short popularity. But with all this, his is a name that will live, and Mr. Carlton's biography, written in a spirit of judicious hero-worship, is a worthy memorial of the father of English shorthand.

MR WILLIAM GRAHAM'S interesting and well-filled volume, *The One Pound Note in the History of Banking in Great Britain* (Edinburgh, James Thin), contains a curious chronicle of the early history of banking in Scotland, and its main object is to explain, as the title states, the position of the one-pound note in Great Britain. That it is the second edition, "issued," as the author tells us, "in response to many requests," proves the genuine interest taken in the subject. We confine our remarks to the theme to which the book is mainly devoted—the influence which the note issue has had on the establishment and the success of banking north of the Tweed. Mr. Graham explains this at great length, and describes its utility with the devotion of a fervent admirer.

That the one-pound note is very convenient in Scotland and in Ireland is well known, but we cannot agree with Mr. Graham that very small notes would be of use everywhere. Thus the Bank of France had in 1872 a circulation of nearly 4,500,000*l.* in notes of 25 francs (1*l.*), of nearly 21,500,000*l.* in 20-franc notes (16*s.*), together with 5-franc notes in value over 4,000,000*l.*, but in a few years they were virtually all withdrawn. Tradition says that the Bank paid all the small notes presented, whether forged or not. Be this as it may, they have not been continued. Experience appears to show that small notes, when issued at all, are best issued by comparatively small banks, who are constantly exchanging their notes with each other, and can thus keep a sharp eye on fraud. They answer well in Scotland, but it would, we think, be a misfortune to England if they were employed here. The rule of thumb that "the note should not be of the value of the unit of the currency" applies to this, as there is the great risk of the gold circulation of the country—a valuable resource in time of pressure—being dangerously reduced by their use.

We part from Mr. Graham with the feeling that, while he has made a powerful defence for the small-note issue in Scotland, he has not shown sufficient grounds for its use elsewhere. If we may venture to quote a Scotch proverb to a Scotchman, we will conclude with the one which reminds us of the wisdom of "letting sleeping dogs bide."

## THE PAGEANT OF LONDON.

MR. FRANK LASCELLES is to be congratulated on the results of his long preparations for a Pageant on a far larger scale than anything hitherto attempted.

The Pageant was opened on Thursday by Prince Arthur of Connaught, and gives promise of an assured success throughout June and July. Its aim is to set forth the evolution of the English people as demonstrated in the development of the central city of the kingdom and the empire, from the days immediately preceding the arrival of the Romans down to the entry of the Allied Sovereigns at the close of the Twenty Years' War. The episodes selected for this purpose are so numerous that the whole story is divided into three parts, presented on as many successive days, whilst a fourth part is devoted to Greater Britain, and her establishment as a ruling power in Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, and India.

The arena chosen for this great series of stirring realistic pictures is a happy choice. A considerable section of the most beautiful and best-wooded parts of the extensive grounds of the Crystal Palace has been fenced in for the purpose. The vast amphitheatre, capable of seating with ease an audience of 10,000, faces a wide stretch of open grass intersected by roads, flanked by growing timber, and glowing here and there with banks of rhododendrons. At a little distance is a sheet of water which plays an important part in a large proportion of the episodes; it is spanned by a bridge, cunningly contrived by a variety of scene-shifting arrangements to represent London Bridge under many changing forms. It is, in short, an ideal place for the presentation of great processions, acclaiming crowds, or gallant struggles, as well as more peaceful incidents. The one drawback to the site is that the great size of the arena or stage has a tendency to dwarf the number of the actors, so that occasionally the "crowds" look meagre, and the number of men-at-arms somewhat small, although, as a matter of fact, the performers reach a total in all the parts of 15,000.

The zeal with which all sorts and conditions of men have thrown themselves into the production on so large a scale of this national drama is remarkable and satisfactory; not only are many members of titled families and civic officials of various London boroughs taking part as performers, but leading historians and men of letters of the day have also taken much trouble to ensure accuracy of detail and costume throughout the multiplicity of periods represented. The historical referee for the opening scene, termed 'The Dawn of British History,' was Sir Laurence Gomme; Prof. Oman held a like responsibility for London in Roman days and during the time of Alfred; Prof. Collingwood, Mr. A. Major, and Mrs. Magnusson were the referees for the stirring incidents of the battle of London Bridge between the Danes and the English under Edmund Ironside and Olaf of Norway; Mr. Thomas Seccombe was responsible for 'The Going Out of Harold and the Entry of William,' and Mr. G. J. Turner for the later incidents of the welcome accorded to Cœur de Lion on his return from captivity, and of the investiture of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Egerton Beck has had the chief arrangement of the wonderfully complete ecclesiastical processions which received the fragment

of the Holy Cross at Westminster in 1285, and the Coronation Stone and Regalia from Scotland in 1297, the performers being supplied by Westminster Cathedral; whilst Mr. Armitage Smith was responsible for the manifold details of the Tournament at Smithfield with which the first part of the Pageant concludes.

The second part opens peacefully with the assembling and setting forth of the Canterbury Pilgrims from the Tabard Inn of Southwark, for which Mr. A. W. Pollard acted as referee; for the noise and tumult and rapid riding of the Wat Tyler episode Dr. J. H. Wylie occupied a similar post; Mr. Hubert Hall for the departure of Richard III. and the entry of Henry VII., and Prof. Egerton for the days of early discoveries when John Cabot was presented to the King. The joyful interlude of May Day revels in the Tudor times had its setting arranged by Lady Gomme and Mr. C. J. Sharpe. Dr. Gairdner, the well-equipped historian of the days of Henry VIII., gave his services to secure the due representation of the *entente cordiale* of the Field of the Cloth of Gold; whilst another historian, Mr. Julian S. Corbett, was referee for the knighting of Drake and the review at Tilbury during the spacious days of Elizabeth.

The third part opens with a scene illustrating trade with the Indies, presented under the advice of Sir Richard Temple. The departure of the Pilgrim Fathers and the presentation of the Princess Pocahontas at the Court of James I. have been cleverly marshalled by Mrs. Lomas of the Public Record Office, as well as a pathetic little scene picturing the home life of Charles I. Mr. H. B. Wheatley acted appropriately as referee of the scenes, both joyous and sad, of the days of Charles II. Mr. I. S. Leadam advised as to the episode of the dispatches announcing the capture of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe, Mrs. Lomas for St. Bartholomew's Fair in 1762, Mr. Carr Laughton for Capt. Cook sailing from the Thames, and Dr. J. Holland Rose for the procession of the Allied Sovereigns to the great banquet at the Guildhall.

Experts of eminence on the story of our great colonies have advised in the fourth part: Mr. Beckles Willson for Newfoundland and Canada, Mr. Frank Fox for Australia, Mr. I. D. Colvin for South Africa, and Mr. T. E. Donne for New Zealand; whilst Col. Hendley has been the chief adviser on the Empire of India.

Among the artists who have looked after the costumes may be mentioned Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Seymour Lucas, Mr. Fred Roe, and Mr. Byam Shaw.

As to music, the advisory committee includes such distinguished men as Sir Walter Parratt, Sir Hubert Parry, Dr. W. H. Cummings, and Dr. F. H. Cowen. Wherever possible, contemporary music has been used by the composers for the various scenes. Mr. W. H. Bell is director of the Pageant music, and produced admirable results in the first part on the opening night. In addition to Mr. Bell, the following have composed or arranged the music for the different incidents or episodes: Messrs. Frank Tapp, Edward German, Cecil Forsyth, Gustav von Holst, Paul Corder, and Haydn Wood.

The success of a Pageant, especially when on so large and prolonged a scale as the present one, depends much upon the horses and horsemanship. The horses are well-chosen and in good condition, whilst the riding is for the most part a creditable

display: nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that three excellent judges of horseflesh form the Pageant Horse Committee, namely the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Lord Annaly, the well-known master of the Pytchley Hunt.

Besides the scenes we mention there are the latter parts of the Pageant, especially the concluding Masque Imperial and the Pageant of the Gain of Empire. Meanwhile the rendering of the episodes of the first part on the opening night was all that could be desired. The first scene was picturesque and fascinating. The London of the dawn of actual history is but a settlement of pile dwellings at the junction of the Fleet and the Thames, with an open space in the midst of surrounding woods. Here dwells a small peaceful settlement of the ancient Britons, following for the most part pastoral occupations, amidst their horses and cattle, and herding their sheep and goats. Everything appears to be correct, and forms a striking contrast to certain early episodes of the Pageants of the last few years. For instance, we have seen more than one Pageant wherein Queen Boadicea makes an exciting and imposing entry in a chariot drawn by great steeds of the size of shire horses, yet of most mettlesome breed. But in this Pageant of London the horses are rightly of ponylike proportions. The excited entry of some fallow deer gives zest to the scene, and ancient and modern blend when it is whispered among the spectators that these half-tamed deer are lent by the Duke of Marlborough from Blenheim Park. In the foreground stands a Druidical temple, whose priests make a stately show in white garments, forming and reforming into processional rings within and without the great upstanding monoliths. Boys are bathing in the waters of the stream or paddling their coracles, whilst maidens in simple robes of varying shades of blue dance gleefully on the sward. But soon a weary messenger arrives, the flocks and herds are driven into the shelter of the palisades, and women and children are sent into their homes, whilst the skin-clad men rush off to enter into the conflict. But the bold, wild daring of the Celts does not obtain them the victory; the discipline and arms of the advancing Romans prove superior, and with measured tread the conquering forces enter, a last desperate struggle ensues, and Cassibelaunus is vanquished.

The next scene is admirably rendered. Roman walls have taken the place of Celtic palisades; a temple of Diana, from the portals of which issue graceful ranks of priestesses, has succeeded to the rude circles of Druidic worship; and the populace join in hearty congratulations on account of the naval victories of "the gallant usurper Marcus Aurelius Carausius, the first seeking who based his navies on Britain's shores."

The days of Alfred are celebrated in a striking scene, at the period when he had sent expeditions to explore the Northern seas, and at the same time dispatched an embassy to offer England's greetings and alms to the Christians of the far East. It will not be easy for those who witness this episode to erase from their memory the striking spectacle of the tribute of valuable skins and furs brought to the feet of Alfred the Great from the Arctic and Baltic seas, or the return of the messengers from the East, bringing with them, as for a second Solomon, gifts of ivory, apes, and peacocks.

The spirited scenes of the firing of London Bridge in the days of Edmund Ironside and

Olaf of Norway; the parting of Harold from his mother, and his going forth to the fatal field of Senlac; the triumphant entry of the Conqueror into London, and the genuine but surly submission of the city; the welding of English and Norman into a common nation, as shown on the occasion of the entry into London of the great-hearted Richard I.; the vigorous days of Edward I. with their stately ecclesiastical processions; and the great tournament of Smithfield, attended by Edward III., Queen Philippa, the Black Prince, and the captive kings of France and Scotland, a striking evidence of London's greatness in the fourteenth century, were one and all worthily rendered and heartily received.

#### THE DILKE KEATS COLLECTION: A QUESTION OF HANDWRITING.

4, York Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., June 3, 1911.

MR. BUXTON FORMAN'S letter about the Keats books of the late Sir Charles Dilke is of much interest, and the greatest respect is due to all that he writes on anything connected with the poet.

May I, however, say that nothing in his letter shows that the book was not "Keats's own copy" of 'Endymion,' and that there is nothing to prove that the Milton did not at one time belong to Keats? I believe that Sir Charles Dilke received both volumes from his grandfather, who was certainly in a position to know whether they formerly belonged or did not belong to Keats.

Mr. Buxton Forman says that

"there can be no doubt that the note of Sir Charles Dilke on which the cataloguing of the 'Endymion' was based, was written at a time when the late owner had become convinced that the script in which the minor poems are written was the 'copying hand' of Keats."

As long ago as 1875, in 'Papers of a Critic,' Sir Charles Dilke wrote that he had

"still in his possession a great number of Keats's letters;—his Ovid, his Shakespear.....and Keats's own copy of 'Endymion,' with all the sonnets, and many of the other poems copied in on notepaper pages at the end, in Keats's writing."

This was before the time when Mr. Buxton Forman worked on the book, and was only eleven years after the death of Mr. C. W. Dilke, who was described as a "living catalogue" who "knew every book" in his library.

With regard to the MS. poems in the 'Endymion,' Mr. Buxton Forman is now clear that they are not in the handwriting of the poet. But I venture to point out that when Mr. Buxton Forman was preparing his large edition of Keats, and when he had this copy of 'Endymion' in his possession and examined it with that minute care for which he is celebrated, he wrote as if he thought that the manuscript was Keats's. From that MS. he corrected the text of Keats; and his volumes are full of footnotes which suggest that at that time he had no doubt on the point.

I will quote only one of Mr. Buxton Forman's many notes. At p. 237 of vol. ii., on the Sonnet to Homer, he writes:—

"This admirable sonnet also occurs in manuscript in Sir Charles Dilke's copy of 'Endymion,' and was included, like the preceding, in the Literary Remains. The date given in both places is 1818. The evidence of the manuscript on this point is of consequence.....The text given above is that of Sir Charles Dilke's manuscript, in which, however,

the word *spumy* in line 7 is altered to *spermy* in what seems to me to be the handwriting of Mr. Dilke, the grandfather of the present Baronet."

It is certain that Mr. Buxton Forman, when he worked on the volume, thought that the handwriting of the MS. was, at any rate, not that of Mr. C. W. Dilke.

It is known, and is, indeed, made clear by Mr. Buxton Forman's notes, that Lord Houghton also altered the text of Keats and made corrections from the MS. in Sir Charles Dilke's volume.

I wish that Mr. Buxton Forman had tried to clear up the facts about Keats's "innocence of spelling." The note as to the "innocence of spelling" is not in the "upright hand" of Mr. Dilke, with which Mr. Buxton Forman "was already familiar"; but is, without any doubt, in the hand of Sir Charles Dilke. The puzzling point about the spelling is that there are many words misspelt in the MS. poems; that it is known that Keats did make mistakes in spelling; and that no one has ever suggested that Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, could not spell. Like Mr. Buxton Forman, I have before me letters in the handwriting of Sir Charles Dilke's grandfather, and I am by no means satisfied that the MS. poems are in Mr. Dilke's hand.

Mr. Buxton Forman's authority on the poetry of Keats is unquestionable. But here it is (to use the heading of his letter) "a question of handwriting"; and he has at different times held different opinions as to the writing now in dispute. In his present letter he has mistaken the handwriting of Sir Charles Dilke for that of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the friend of Keats, with which, he tells us, he is "familiar"; and on the "question of handwriting" I fear that I cannot accept Mr. Buxton Forman as a safe guide.

H. K. HUDSON,

Ex'or of the late Sir Charles Dilke.

#### THE BUTLER LIBRARY.

ON Monday, May 29th, and the three following days Messrs. Sotheby were engaged in selling the second portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler. The chief prices realized were the following:—

Æsopus, Apologi, 1501, 27l. Antiphonale, MS., Italian, late 15th century, 15l. Ascham, The Scholemaster, 1570, 15l. Bible in Latin, printed at Strasburg, n.d., 29l.; another, printed by Koberger in Nuremberg, 1480, 17l. 10s.; in German, printed by Koberger, 1483, 38l. Bidpay, Directorium Humane Vitæ, n.d. (c. 1484-1485), 16l. Boccaccio, De Mulieribus Claris, editio princeps, 1473, 51l.; the same, 148l, bound up with Causurin, Rhodie Obsidionis Descriptio, n.d., 40l.; Boccaccio, De la généalogie des Dieux, 1531, 16l. 10s. Breviary, English, 14th century, 60l. Champier, Recueil des Histoires des Roys d'Austrasie, 1510, 30l. 10s. Chartier, Faits, Dictes, et Ballades, n.d., 24l. 10s. Chaucer, Workes, 1561, 15l. 15s. Chippendale, Cabinet-maker's Director, 1755, 21l. 10s. Cicero, Orationes Selectæ, Venice, 1471, 22l. Cornelius Nepos, De Vita Excellentium Liber, 1471, 26l. Coryat, Crudities, 1611, 19l. Dante, Commedia, 1477, 20l.; the same 1491, 22l. 10s.; the same, 1497, 19l. Dialogus Creaturarum, 1480, 15l. 10s. Fasciculus de Medicina, 1522, 17l. 10s.; another copy, 17l. 15s. Gellius, Noctes Atticæ, 1472, 20l. Geminus, Anatomie i elineatic, 1545, 21l. Hieronymus, Epistolæ et Tractatus, 1468, 21l. 10s. Horæ B.V.M. ad usum Romanum, MS. French, 15th century, 16l. 10s.; another, Flemish, 15th century, 25l.; secundum usum Sarum, 1536, 17l. 10s. Hortus Sanitatis, 1491, 16l. Instrumenta Chirurgiæ, c. 1564, 20l. Juglar, Christus Jesus, 1642, in a Le Gascon binding, 15l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 47l.; Fables et Nouvelles, 6 vols., 1765-75, 58l. Le Maire,



Illustrations de Gaule, 3 vols. in 1, 1531, 15l. 5s. Lorrain and De Meung, Romant de la Roze, 1531, 16l. Marguerite de Navarre, Heptameron, 3 vols, 1780-81, 20l. 10s. Missale ad usum ecclesiae Sarisburiensis, 1555, 27l. Opera Nova. Contemplativa, c. 1510, 18l. Pliny, Naturalis Historia, 1472, 29l. Book of Common Prayer in Irish, Dublin, 1808, 30l. Scriptores de Re Rustica, 1633, 36l. Shakespeare, First Folio, imperfect, 1623, 98l.; Second Folio, 1632, 43l. Sidney, Arcadia, 1588, 23l. 10s. Le Songe du Vergier, n.d. (c. 1500), 19l. Speculum Passionis, 1507, 15l. Villanova, Tresor des Pouvres, 1512, 21l. Viola Sanctorum, n.d., c. 1482, 18l. The World, 6 vols., 1755, Horace Walpole's copy with his MS. notes, 28l. Ysaie le Triste, n.d. (1540), 27l. The total of the four days' sale was 3,190l. 5s.

## AUTOGRAPH SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters in which were included the following: Pius IX., nearly 200 letters, 37l.; Haydn, three-page letter to Madame Polzelli, Jan. 14, 1792, 49l. Benjamin Franklin, letter to M. Dechaumont, May 19, 1779, 15l. 10s.; two letters to G. Clinton, Sept. 22, 1787, 18l. 10s. Marquis de Lafayette, about 110 letters, 90l. Frederick the Great, three-page letter, Aug. 27, 1734, 45l. Washington, two-page letter to S. Powell, May 25, 1786, 65l. Byron, six-page letter to Octavius Gilchrist, Sept. 5, 1821, not printed by Mr. Prothero, 26l. Nelson, 3½-page letter to Rear-Admiral George Campbell, May 10, 1805, 18l. Louis XIV., three-page letter to Charles II., May 7, 1678, 17l. 10s. Murat, four-page letter to Napoleon, May 20, 1808, 22l. The total of the sale was 908l. 3s. 6d.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Coptic Palimpsest, containing Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Judith, and Esther, in the Sahidic Dialect, 21l. net.  
Edited by Sir Herbert Thompson.  
Gurnhill (Rev. J.), Some Thoughts on God and His Methods of Manifestation in Nature and Revelation, 4l. net.  
Houghton (Rev. C. A.), Problems of Life, 3l. net.  
The author accepts the Creeds of the Church, but in these essays looks at new aspects of truth as they are presented from time to time to man.  
Osterley (Rev. W. O. E.), Life, Death, and Immortality: Studies in the Psalms, 3/6 net.  
Sanday (William), Personality in Christ and in Ourselves, 2l. net.  
Sinclair (Rev. John), Bible Beginnings: a Plain Commentary on the First Eleven Chapters of Genesis, 5l.  
With a short preface by Prof. Sayce.  
Steep Ascent (The): Memorials of Arthur Heber Thomas and Records of the Ramad Mission, S.P.G., 1532-1911, by F. G. F. T., 3/6 net.  
With prefatory note by the Hon. Mrs. Gell and 22 illustrations. Cheap edition.

## Law.

Ranking (D. F. de l'Hoste) and others, Partnership Law, 6l. net.  
Shaw of Dunfermline (Lord), Legislature and Judiciary, 2l. net.  
A reprint of an address delivered on November 22nd last at the opening of a course of Jurisprudence at University College, London.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Auvergne (Edmund B. d'), Famous Castles and Palaces of Italy, 15l. net.  
With 16 illustrations (some in colour) from paintings.  
Boisbandran (Lecoq de), The Training of the Memory in Art and the Education of the Artist, 6l. net.  
Translated by L. D. Luard, with an introduction by Selwyn Image.  
Foley (Edwin), The Book of Decorative Furniture, Section XII., 2/6 net.  
For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Dec. 17, 1910, p. 771.  
Hind (C. Lewis), The Post-Impressionists, 7/6 net.  
With 24 illustrations.

## Hundred Best Houses, 1l. net.

A guide to the exhibition of Town-Planning and House-Building opened on the 1st inst. by Mr. John Burns at Gidea Park, near Romford. It contains plans and sketches of the 150 houses and cottages erected on the Gidea Park Estate by 100 architects.

Ludovici (Anthony M.), Nietzsche and Art, 4/6 net.

With 8 illustrations.

## Poetry and Drama.

Bierce (Ambrose), Collected Works: Vol. VI. The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter, Fantastic Fables.

Bourchier (Arthur), Some Reflections on the Drama—and Shakespeare, 1l. net.

A lecture delivered (at the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor) in the Examination Schools of Oxford University on Friday, February 3. Cashmore (Alfred H.), The Garden Sundial, and Ovingdean, 1l. net.

Three poems, the third being 'Sweet Peas: a Coronation Souvenir.'

Kaluza (Max), A Short History of English Versification from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, 5l. net.

A handbook for teachers and students, translated by A. C. Dunstan.

Kislingbury (P. J.), Cornwall, the English Riviera: a Poem, 2/6 net.

Lorraine (Elsa), Brocade: Sonnets, 2/6 net.

More (Hannah), Percy: a Tragedy in Five Acts, 2l. net.

With preface and notes. A reprint of Hannah More's tragedy acted at Covent Garden.

Norman (Ida), Songs of the Birds, 1l. net.

In the Vigo Cabinet Series.

Nunn (Harold), The Humble Tribute: Ballads and other Verses, 2/6 net.

The work of a young Indian Civil Servant who died some two years ago in the Central Provinces of India. The volume has a preface by Prof. T. H. Warren of Oxford.

Sonnets by Lucilla, 2/6 net.

Steven (Alex. Gordon), The Witchery of Earth, A collection of poems, some of which have appeared in Australian magazines.

Wessex (John), A Masque of the Seasons, 1l. net.

Songs, music, and dances arranged by Oriska V. and Rosalind Fuller.

## Bibliography.

Boston City, Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library.

Chelsea Public Libraries and Museums, Annual Report of the Committee for the Year ending March 31.

Freemantle (W. T.), A Bibliography of Sheffield and Vicinity: Section I. To the End of 1700, 10/6 net.

With many illustrations.

London County Council, Ninth Annual Report of the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill, S.E.

London Library, Report of the Committee to the Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Members, to be held on Wednesday, June 14.

## Philosophy.

Burchett (Godfrey), The Indelible Factor of Individual Sentient Life, 1l. net.

## History and Biography.

Clague (the late Dr. John), Cooinghtyn Maninagh, Manx Reminiscences, 3/6 net.

In Manx and English.

Cunha (V. de B.), Eight Centuries of Portuguese Monarchy: a Political Study, 15l. net.

Hazlitts (The): an Account of their Origin and Descent, with Autobiographical Particulars of William Hazlitt, Notices of his Relatives and Immediate Posterity, and a Series of Illustrative Letters (1772-1865).

O'Brien (R. Barry), A Hundred Years of Irish History, 1/6 net.

Second edition, with an introduction by John E. Redmond.

Township Book of Halliwell, from the Original in the Bolton Public Reference Library.

Transcribed and edited by Archibald Sparke for the Chetham Society.

## Geography and Travel.

Alexander (J.), The Truth about Egypt, 7/6 net.

With 8 full-page illustrations.

Coulevain (Pierre de), The Unknown Isle, 6l. net.

Translated by Alys Hallard. The Unknown Isle is England.

Koebel (W. H.), Uruguay, 10/6 net.

Contains not only a number of historical chapters, but also an industrial and commercial survey of the country from the remoter past to the present day. The local customs and manners are dealt with, and various journeys through the republic are described. The volume contains 55 illustrations and a map, and forms part of the South American Series.

Tate (G. P.), Seistan: a Memoir on the History, Topography, Ruins, and People of the Country, Parts I. to III. (combined), 32l.

With numerous illustrations.

Wonders of the World: a Popular and Authentic Account of the Marvels of Nature and of Man as They Exist To-day, Vol. I.

Among the contributors are Sir Harry Johnston, Alan H. Burgoyne, Percival Landon, and J. Thomson. Illustrated with 14 coloured plates and 492 reproductions in black and white, including many unique photographs.

## Education.

Girls' School Year-Book (Public Schools): the Official Book of Reference of the Association of Head Mistresses, 1911, 2/6 net.

Holmes (Edmond), What Is and What Might Be: a Study of Education in General, and Elementary Education in Particular, 4/6 net.

Jones (W. Franklin), Principles of Education applied to Practice, 4/6 net.

Longrigg (G. H.), Scholia; or, Marginal Notes on the School-Days of some Old King's School Boys, 3/6 net.

With 6 illustrations.

Trotter (James J.), The Royal High School, Edinburgh, 3/6 net.

With 52 full-page illustrations.

## Folk-lore.

Davies (Jonathan Ceredig), Folk-lore of West and Mid-Wales.

With a preface by Alice, Countess Amherst.

## Philology.

Blackburn (E. M.), A Study of Words, 3/6 net.

Classical Association, Proceedings, Vol. VIII., 2/6 net.

Hitching (F. K. and S.), References to English Surnames in 1602, with Appendix, 1601, 10/3 net.

MacBain (Alexander), An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language, 12/6 net.

Second edition.

## School Books.

Gautier (Théophile), Voyage en Espagne, 1l. net.

In Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading.

Russell (E. J.), Lessons on Soil, 1/6 net.

In the Cambridge Nature Study Series. The book contains 58 illustrations.

Selections from English Literature, Vol. II. (1700-1900), 2l.

Edited by H. N. Asman. This selection has been made to form a companion volume to the 'English Literature' of Mr. F. J. Rahtz. It covers the period from Defoe to Morris. Complete poems have been given where possible.

Toplis (Grace), Pageant and Plays, 3l.

A series of thirteen original favourite school plays and a new pageant entitled 'The Five Georges.'

## Science.

Bernard (Henry M.), Some Neglected Factors in Evolution: an Essay in Constructive Biology, 12/6 net.

Fleming (J. A.), The Propagation of Electric Currents in Telephone and Telegraph Conductors, 8/6 net.

A course of post-graduate lectures delivered before the University of London.

Geological Survey of India: Memoirs, Vol. XXXV., Part 4; and Records, Vol. XLI., Part 1, 1 rupee each.

Hart (John Hinchley), Cacao: a Manual on the Cultivation and Curing of Cacao, 7/6 net.

With 64 illustrations.

Hobbs (William Herbert), Characteristics of Existing Glaciers, 13/6 net.

With numerous illustrations.

Journal of Genetics, Vol. I. No. 2, March, 10l. net.

Edited by W. Bateson and R. C. Punnett.

Khan (Habibur Rahman), Water Wireless Telegraphy.

The author is Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphy, Allahabad.

Macilwaine (Sydney W.), Medical Revolution: a Plea for National Preservation of Health, &c. 2/6 net.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century: a Quarterly Journal of Scientific Work and Thought, April, 5l. net.

Simmons (W. H.) and Mitchell (C. A.), Edible Fats and Oils, their Composition, Manufacture, and Analysis, 7/6 net.

Student's Lyell: the Principles and Methods of Geology as applied to the Investigation of the Past History of the Earth and its Inhabitants, 7/6 net.

Edited by John W. Judd, with historical introduction. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a portrait and 736 illustrations in the text.

Thomson (J. Arthur), *The Biology of the Seasons*, 10/6 net.

With 12 illustrations in colour by William Smith.  
United States National Museum: 1819, *The Hoffman Philip Abyssinian Ethnological Collection*, by Walter Hough; 1827, *New Genera of Star-fishes from the Philippine Islands*, by Walter K. Fisher; 1829, *New Mollusks of the Genus Aclis from the North Atlantic*, by Paul Bartsch; 1834, *Notes on Insects of the Order Strepsiptera, with Descriptions of New Species*, by W. Dwight Pierce.

#### Fiction.

Cobb (Thomas), *The Choice of Theodora*, 6/  
The leading incident is a man's deliberate refusal to warn of coming danger a motorist whose death would be advantageous to him.

Francis (M. E.), *Gentleman Roger*, 2/ net.  
Tells how the "gentleman" took to labour on the land, and the results.

Haworth (Paul Leland), *The Path of Glory*, 6/  
Deals with incidents in the French-Canadian War leading up to the capture of Quebec by Wolfe.

Jolly (Stratford D.), *The Soul of the Moor*, 2/ net.  
A romance of the occult.

Lancaster (G. B.), *The Honourable Peggy*, 6/  
An adopted son—a polished English gentleman—and a son—a rough Canadian—in order that they may prove who is the better man, take a 1,000-mile motor trip with their legal guardian and the Honourable Peggy. If those responsible for the production of this volume had had the guide-book and historical portion printed in a different type from the love-story, the work would have been improved. The ingredients are good, but we do not think they mix well.

Mitford (Bertram), *The Heath Hover Mystery*, 6/  
Is partly phantasmal in India, and deals with a mystery and its detection.

Moberly (L. G.), *Phyllis*, 6/  
Opens with the condemnation of a woman and mother to be hanged.

Moore (F. Frankfort), *The Marriage of Barbara*, 6/  
A story of love and war in England in the days when Cavalier and Puritan fought for mastery.

Pain (Barry), *An Exchange of Souls*, 2/ net.  
A tale of the occult.

Rothfeld (Otto), *Life and its Puppets*, 3/6 net.  
Stories from India and the West.

Watts (Mary S.), *The Legacy: a Story of a Woman*, 6/  
Like the author's earlier work 'Nathan Burke,' it is a story of Ohio, but the scenes are laid in the present day.

White (Percy), *The Broken Phial*, 6/  
A love-story in which the failure to relieve in time a man suffering from a heart-attack figures prominently.

#### General Literature.

Daisyfield (Lavinia and Priscilla), *A Still More Sporting Adventure*, 1/ net.

Dedicated to the authors of 'An Adventure.'  
Llyfr Coch Cymru (The Red Book of Wales): an Examination of the Housing Conditions of Wales: Part I. Statistics of Housing and Endemic Disease as part of a Speaker's Handbook on Housing Questions, 6d.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art.

Brinckmann (A. E.) u. Birkner (E.), *Albrecht Dürer, Briefe*, 30m.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

Chaballier (L.), *Héro et Léandre, Poème de Christopher Marlowe et George Chapman, et sa Fortune en Angleterre*.

Has a bibliography, and includes poems on Hero and Leander by Henry Petowe, Wycherley, and Leigh Hunt, and Sir Theodore Martin's translation from Schiller.

Visan (Tancredi de), *L'Attitude du Lyrisme contemporain*, 3fr. 50.  
A series of studies on the Symbolist poets.

##### Philosophy.

Guttman (J.), *Kants Begriff der objektiven Erkenntnis*, 8m. 80.

##### Bibliography.

Jahrbuch der Bücherpreise, 1910, 10m.  
Deals with European auctions, with the exception of English.

#### History and Biography.

Azan (Capitaine P.), *Souvenirs de Casablanca*, 15fr.

With a preface by General d'Amade, 173 photographs, and 4 maps.  
Boutet de Monvel (R.), *Les Anglais à Paris, 1800-50*, 5fr.

Includes sketches of Wellington, Walter Scott, Lady Morgan and Lady Blessington, and Thackeray, and has numerous illustrations.  
Cordier (H.), *Un Interprète du Général Brune et la fin de l'École des Jeunes de Langues*, 4fr.  
Gives an account of Joseph Marie Jouannin, born in 1783.

#### Geography and Travel.

Verloop (M. C.), *Le Royaume de Monténégro*, 3fr.  
With a map. The fruit of a visit to Montenegro.

#### Philology.

Bulletin International de l'Académie des Sciences de Cracovie: Classe de Philologie, No. 1 et 2, and No. 3.

Psichari (M. J.), *Cassia et la Pomme d'Or*, 1fr. 50.  
Reprinted from the *Annuaire de l'École pratique des Hautes Études*.

#### Science.

Bulletin International de l'Académie des Sciences de Cracovie: Série A: Sciences Mathématiques, Nos. 3 and 4.

Bulletin International de l'Académie des Sciences de Cracovie: Série B: Sciences Naturelles, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

\* \* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

## Literary Gossip.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish very shortly the Commentaries on the Four Gospels of the famous Nestorian father Isho'dad of Merv, Bishop of Hadatha c. 850, edited and translated by Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson, forming three volumes (Nos. 5, 6, 7) of 'Hæc Semitica.' Vol. I. will contain the translation, with an Introduction by Dr. J. Rendel Harris; also a list of agreements between Isho'dad's quotations and the Old Syriac, and a list of coincidences between Isho'dad and Theodore of Mopsuestia. The other two volumes will contain the Syriac text.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will publish shortly 'The Legacy of Past Years: a Study of Irish History,' by Lord Dunraven; and yet another story of the French Revolution, 'Chantemerle.'

MR. HEINEMANN will publish next week a new novel by Sybil Spottiswoode, entitled 'Her Husband's Country.' The previous books by this lady—'Marcia in Germany' and 'Hedwig in England'—appeared anonymously, and achieved much success. The present book is a study in international marriage, treated with a sense of humour.

WE regret to hear of the death last Wednesday week of Dr. John Campbell Oman, who was formerly a Professor in the Government College of Lahore and Principal of the Sikh College at Amritsar. He was specially interested in the religions of India, and wrote 'The Great Indian

Epics,' 'The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India,' 'The Brahmins, Theists, and Muslims of India,' and 'Cults, Customs, and Superstitions of India.'

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK as Earl Marshal, with the approval of the King, has authorized Mr. H. Farnham Burke, the Somerset Herald, to prepare an historical record of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary.

'AN exhibition selected from the Typographical Library of the St. Bride Foundation, illustrating the history and processes of printing in colours, will be held in the large hall of the Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C., on Wednesday and Thursday next. It will be open to the public without tickets after two o'clock on Wednesday, and all day on Thursday.

MESSRS. A. & F. DENNY's List of Cheap Books, issued in May each year, is excellent for reference, and always of interest as an indication of popular tastes. Good fiction in abundance is now to be had in Messrs. Nelson's sevenpenny library, and similar issues by other firms which followed their lead.

THE sixpennies in paper covers probably represent what is most widely read. Here Mr. Garvice, who had 6 titles of books to his name in 1908, now has 53; Effie Adelaide Rowlands, unrepresented, we are told, in 1909, has 30; but all living writers are headed by the sporting novelist, Mr. Nat Gould, with 60, and of the great of the past, Dumas only with 59 entries (some double volumes) surpasses his popularity.

THE editor of 'The Irish Book Lover' writes:—

"Mr. William Holloway in your issue of May 27th (p. 603) jumps to conclusions rather hastily. Your reviewer is not to blame for the attribution of the classic saying 'O Liberty' to Charlotte Corday. The delinquent seems to me to be Dr. Murray, the author of 'Revolutionary Ireland,' who quotes it at p. 32 of that work as being 'uttered' by Charlotte. Had your reviewer been omniscient, he might have pointed out the error, and so saved Mr. Holloway from casting blame on the wrong person."

We noticed the point, but did not think it worth while to mention it. As a matter of fact, the saying is Charlotte Corday considerably improved.

THE death in his 55th year is announced from Erlangen of Dr. Paul Ewald, Professor of New Testament Exegesis at the University of that town, and author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Verhältnis der systematischen Theologie zur Schriftwissenschaft,' 'Glaubwürdigkeit der Evangelien,' and 'Der Kanon des Neuen Testaments.'

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of some interest include: Report on Education in Scotland, 1910-11 (post free 4d.); and Ancient Monuments and Historical Buildings Report (post free 3½d.).



## SCIENCE

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Imperial Telegraphic Communication.* By Charles Bright. (P. S. King & Son.)—This volume consists mainly of lectures and papers delivered to various audiences or printed in various periodicals between 1898 and April, 1911, and contains inevitably a considerable amount of repetition.

Nevertheless, it makes a timely appearance in view of the Imperial conferences now being held, for it treats of the whole subject of intercommunication between the mother country and the various colonies and dominions.

Mr. Bright's chief points are that we have no means of telegraphing to the outlying parts of the Empire, except by cables some portions of which are in the control of other nations. We must have an all-British line to Canada and duplicate lines, by different routes, to those parts which are already in direct communication. He regards adequate cable service as essential, not only on strategic grounds in time of war, but also as a means of promoting inter-Imperial commerce. The State must, he suggests, provide such lines as are unlikely to be undertaken by private enterprise on account of lack of sufficient traffic, and finally, the various cables should be brought under uniform direction.

Mr. Bright is naturally biased to some extent in favour of cables, but points out certain cases in which the "wireless" system has advantages over the metallic circuit. He predicts great increases in the use of the cables as wireless services become extended and multiplied.

An Appendix gives the cable word-rates between various parts of the globe. There is a chart of the world's telegraphic systems both by land and by submarine cable, showing the lines projected as well as those already working. The all-British lines are distinguished from those under alien control, by which it may be seen to what extent, telegraphically, we are at the mercy of our potential foes.

*The Nature-Lover's Handbook.* By Richard Kearton and others. (Cassell & Co.)—This is a useful little vade-mecum compiled by several hands, and containing notes for the various months and several valuable tables. The plan has been to devote a few pages to the observations of each month, allotting to Mr. Kearton the birds, to Mr. J. J. Ward butterflies and moths, to Mr. Purefoy Fitzgerald wild flowers, to Mr. Henry Irving trees, and to Mr. Bensusan mammals and reptiles and bees. Outside those named insects have no place here. The work has been well done in each case, and offers serviceable hints to lovers of nature afield. The tables include a schedule of birds, nests and eggs, one of butterflies and moths, one of wild flowers, and one of trees. The entomological list is laudably comprehensive, and runs to just under 100 pages. This, which we have no doubt is the work of Mr. Ward, should be invaluable to collectors.

*Our Insect Friends and Foes.* By F. Martin Duncan. (Methuen & Co.)—In this volume Mr. Duncan has written an interesting account of a number of typical insects with their life histories, which should prove a welcome publication to the increasing

number of nature lovers and readers. The records, if not altogether original, have been gleaned with considerable discrimination, and the author acknowledges that outside his own sphere of observation he has not hesitated to avail himself "of the confirmatory and wider investigations of leading authorities on this fascinating subject." It is, however, somewhat incongruous to find scorpions and spiders included in "insect friends and foes."

Plate 1 affords an illustration of the Indian leaf-butterfly (*Kallima inachus*), frequently referred to as *K. inachis*, but never *inaches* as written in this volume. This butterfly is one of the oldest recognized examples of protective mimicry, but Mr. Duncan's illustration follows others in picturing the butterfly as resting with its head upward, and has so described its position in his text. This, however, has been denied by local observers who have stated that the contrary position—head downward—is usual.

The other illustrations are much more satisfactory, and merit praise. The book cannot be considered of importance to the expert, and the authorities consulted might with advantage have been more fully given. The standard treatises on this subject by Kirby and Spence afford a better example in this respect.

*Regimen Sanitatis, the Rule of Health: a Gaelic Medical Manuscript of the Early Sixteenth Century or Perhaps Older, from the Vade Mecum of the Famous Macbeaths.* By H. Cameron Gillies. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Co.)—Dr. Cameron Gillies issues a photographic reproduction of an old Gaelic manuscript with a carefully executed translation, a glossary, notes (which are illuminating), and a glossary. The Gaelic text exists at the British Museum in the form of 62 vellum folios which Dr. Gillies dates provisionally as being "of the early sixteenth century (though) I feel that it would be even safer to say the fifteenth century instead." The manuscript is a good specimen of Scottish Gaelic. It was a notebook or *vade mecum* which originally belonged to the MacBeaths or Betons of Islay and Mull, hereditary physicians for several centuries to the Lords of the Isles and to the Kings of Scotland. The various members of the family appeared to have stored their reading and added comments and observations based on personal experience until one of a later generation gave the results to be copied and digested by two professional Irish scribes who knew nothing of medicine and were perhaps brothers. The work naturally does not add much to the sum of medical knowledge. It shows marked evidence of the influence of the school of Salerno and also that the MacBeaths had a good medical library. It is valuable as a sign of the increasing interest taken by medical men in the historical side of the profession, and Dr. Gillies deserves their hearty thanks for the production of a volume which has entailed much work even though it has been a labour of love. It is dedicated to John, fourth Marquis of Bute.

## THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

THE annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory was held on Friday, the 2nd inst., and the Astronomer Royal, Mr. F. W. Dyson, presented his first Report to the Board of Visitors, of which Sir Archibald Geikie was chairman as President of

the Royal Society. The practice of presenting a report of the work accomplished during the previous year was initiated by Airy just seventy-five years ago, in June, 1836, the first meeting of the Board after his appointment; but the size of the Report has greatly increased since then, owing to the number of additional buildings, instruments, methods of observation, and departments of work which the progress of astronomical science has made it necessary to introduce.

The present report relates to the twelve months which ended on the 10th of May last. Up to October 1st the observations were under the superintendence of Sir William Christie, who resigned on that day after succeeding Sir George Airy in August, 1881. Alterations and additions to the Astronomer Royal's official residence are now in progress. The dome which contained the old altazimuth has been altered to render it suitable to hold the Dallmeyer photo-heliograph. The transit-circle has been, as usual, in constant use. Two slight changes have been made: parallel wires instead of cross wires have been substituted in the reading microscopes, and an alteration effected in the mounting of the object-glasses of the microscopes in order to simplify the operation of focussing.

The sun, moon, large planets, and fundamental stars have been regularly observed, as in previous years. Other stars observed (according to a programme begun in 1906) are those of the ninth magnitude and brighter (over 12,000 in number) between the limits of 24° and 32° of north declination, including also about 110 fainter stars in parts of the sky where bright stars are not sufficiently numerous; and, in order to facilitate comparison of the catalogue with the fundamental system of the Comité International Permanent, six stars from Newcomb's fundamental catalogue have been observed each night when practicable since January 1st. The mean error of the moon's tabular right ascension for 1910 derived from observations with the transit-circle is—0<sup>h</sup> 543, which is about 0<sup>h</sup> 12 greater than in the preceding year.

A new mercury-trough running on rails has been supplied for the altazimuth. That instrument is used as a reversible transit-circle during the second and third quarters of each lunation; and observations of the sun, moon, large planets, and fundamental stars have been made with it throughout the year, also extra-meridian observations of the moon during the first and last quarters of each lunation, and reference stars for a series of photographs of Mars taken with the Thompson equatorial between July 23rd, 1909, and May 14th, 1910. Observations of the lunar crater Mösting\* A were made regularly; and simultaneous observations obtained at Greenwich and the Cape between January, 1905, and December, 1910, have been discussed for determination of the moon's parallax.

The work on the ten-year catalogue of stars observed with the altazimuth in the meridian from 1899 to 1908 is in progress.

Observations of stars passing near the zenith have been obtained with the reflex zenith-tube, and results from those of previous years have been discussed by Mr. Eddington. Regarding the variation of the latitude, a fair agreement is shown with the results of the International Latitude determinations published by Prof. Albrecht.

Equatorial observations have been actively pursued, casual phenomena being observed

\* This object near the visible centre of the moon was named by the Danish Finance Minister when the *Astronomische Nachrichten* was founded at Altona about ninety years ago.

with several instruments. An alteration had to be made in the driving-clock of the 28-in. refractor. Observations of double stars were made from a working catalogue containing all known doubles which show appreciable relative motion, and a number of pairs from the catalogues of Hussey and Aitken under 2" of separation. The 26 inch refractor of the Thompson equatorial has been employed chiefly in obtaining photographs for determining the parallaxes of stars in the Greenwich Astrographic zone. With the 30-inch reflector a number of photographs of Saturn and its ninth satellite, and of comets, particularly Halley's, have been obtained; also of several small planets and nebulae. Lately the astrographic equatorial has been chiefly occupied in taking photographs to determine the magnitudes of the stars whose co-ordinates and measured diameters are given in the two volumes of the Greenwich section of the Astrographic Catalogue which have been already published.

The photoheliograph has continued to be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Maunder. From the beginning of May the observations of the sun have been begun at 7 o'clock in the morning, and it is proposed to carry on this arrangement until the end of August, and in September and April to begin at 8. The results up to 1909 have been printed, and those for 1910 are in the printer's hands. Lists of the sunspot groups, with their numeration, are published monthly in *The Observatory*, which is edited by Messrs. Lewis and Hollis. Solar activity in 1910 showed a great falling-off from 1909, though there were two short-lived revivals in the former year. It is evident that the sun is now rapidly approaching a minimum phase of activity.

The magnetic and meteorological observations have been regularly continued under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Bryant. The magnetic elements for 1910 were: mean declination,  $15^{\circ}41'2''$  west; mean horizontal force,  $0.18532$ ; mean dip (with 3-inch needles),  $66^{\circ}52'37''$ . During that year there were no days of great magnetic disturbance, and only six of lesser disturbance.

As regards meteorological observations, the mean temperature for 1910 was  $49^{\circ}.7$ , or  $0^{\circ}.1$  above the average for the 65 years from 1841 (when the record began) to 1905. For the twelve months ending on April 30th the highest temperature in the shade (recorded in the open stand in the Magnetic Pavilion enclosure) was  $82^{\circ}.2$  on June 20th; the lowest was  $21^{\circ}.6$  on February 1st. During the winter there were 43 days when the temperature fell to or below  $32^{\circ}$ , which is 13 days less than the average number.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air during the same twelve months was 313 miles, which is 30 miles above the average of the preceding 43 years. The greatest recorded daily movement was 820 miles on December 16th, and the least 78 miles on January 20th. The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded in the above period by the Campbell-Stokes instrument was 1,300, out of 4,458 during which the sun was above the horizon, so that the mean proportion for the year was  $0.292$ , constant sunshine being represented by 1. The rainfall (also for the twelve months ending April 30th) amounted to 25.93 inches, which is 1.81 greater than the average of the 65 years 1841-1905.

The volume of the Greenwich Observations for 1908 was distributed in January; that for 1909 is printed, and will shortly be

distributed. The printing of the investigation of the motion of Halley's comet by Drs. Cowell and Crommelin has been completed, and the results will be given in an appendix to the Greenwich Observations for 1909.

Some particulars respecting the chronometer and time-signal work are given. The Greenwich time-ball was not raised on three days (December 16th, February 22nd, and March 26th) owing to the violence of the wind.

The only change in the staff is the appointment of Mr. Chapman as one of the Chief Assistants (Mr. Eddington being now the senior) in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Cowell, now Superintendent of 'The Nautical Almanac.'

In his concluding remarks Mr. Dyson speaks of the continued increase in the various departments of the work, and the inconvenient size to which the annual volume has grown. He thinks it may be shortened by omitting some of the details of the steps of the reductions.

#### SOCIETIES.

**BRITISH ACADEMY.**—May 31.—Lord Reay in the chair.—The Chairman referred to the death of Sir Alfred Lyall, whose loss was a heavy blow to the Academy, of which body he was a most devoted member.

A paper was read by Prof. T. E. Holland, Fellow of the Academy, upon 'Proposed Changes in Naval Prize Law (the Prize Court Convention and the Declaration of London).' He pointed out that the attack and defence of these changes have hitherto turned much upon isolated points, but that the subject ought to be considered as a whole, and with reference to the interdependence of its parts, before conclusions are drawn as to the acceptability of either of the documents in question. To this task he proposed to address himself, prefacing his remarks by a tribute to the work of the authors of the Declaration, especially of Lord Desart and M. Renault; as also to the action of Mr. Gibson Bowles, the Chambers of Commerce and Shipping, and members of both Houses of Parliament, which had so far prevented over-hasty ratification of those documents.

After tracing the history of the movement towards an International jurisdiction in prizes, he proceeded to deal with the main questions raised by the Convention of 1907, viz., (1) the abstract advisability of an International Court; (2) the constitution of the Court proposed; and (3) the law which it is to administer. The answer provided by the Convention to the third question, that, in the absence of an accepted rule, the Court should decide "according to the principles of justice and equity," being felt to leave too much to the discretion of the judges, the Conference, summoned in 1908 by Great Britain, produced the Declaration of London, intended to equip the Court with the needed body of law.

Prof. Holland, after maintaining that the Declaration cannot be interpreted by the covering Report which accompanied it, went on to inquire how far its contents answer their purpose. He thought that its omissions, especially with reference to conversion on the high seas of merchant vessels into ships of war, were such as to unfit it for supplying that without which the Court ought not to be instituted.

Dealing next with what the Declaration, in its nine chapters, does contain, he dismissed from consideration chaps. iv. on 'Resistance,' and viii. on 'Destruction of Prizes,' as merely registering existing law, though well aware of the widespread contrary view as to the latter point; and, passing lightly over the surrenders of British doctrines occurring in chaps. iii., v., vi., and ix., concentrated his remarks upon chaps. i. and ii., round which controversy has chiefly raged. By chap. i. on 'Blockade,' Great Britain, he maintained, loosens her hold upon a useful weapon, without obtaining any serious concession in return. His examination of chap. ii. on 'Contraband of War' was full and careful. He touched upon the hard-and-fast lists of articles which are respectively "absolute" contraband, "conditional" contraband, and belonging to neither category. Passing on to the question of hostile destination, dealt with in the much-discussed articles 30-37, raising, especially with reference to food-supplies, questions of vital interest to Great Britain, he argued that, as they stand, and without further expert con-

sideration, these articles are inadmissible. He then proceeded to condemn the machinery provided by Government for the discussion of the two documents in Parliament, and again suggested the reference of the whole matter to a Royal Commission.

In conclusion, he submitted to the meeting the following six suggestions:—

1. Disentangle from the Naval Prize Bill the complex questions involved, and refer them to an expert Royal Commission.
2. The Prize Court Convention ought not to be ratified, at any rate till the proposed Court is equipped with a satisfactory body of Prize Law.
3. The Declaration must be interpreted without reference to the covering Report.
4. The Declaration fails to supply the body of law required to justify ratification of the Convention.
5. Irrespective of its insufficiency for the needs of the proposed Court, the Declaration is unfitted for acceptance even as an instalment of revised Prize Law.
6. The establishment of an International Prize Court should follow, rather than precede, agreement as to the law which such a Court would have to administer.

A discussion followed, in which the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Desart, Mr. Arthur Cohen, and Mr. Gibson Bowles took part.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—May 24.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—The following communication was read: 'On the Geology of Antigua and other West Indian Islands, with reference to the Physical History of the Caribbean Region,' by Mr. R. J. Lechmere Guppy.

Prof. W. J. Pope gave a demonstration of new processes of colour-photography as applied to mineralogy and geology, illustrated by a series of extremely beautiful lantern-slides. The demonstration was followed by a discussion, in which the President, Dr. J. J. H. Teall, Prof. E. J. Garwood, Prof. J. W. Judd, and Mr. G. W. Young took part.

**LINNEAN.**—June 1.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. Eyles, the Rev. Hilderie Friend, Mr. E. Lee, Miss A. C. Halket, Mr. J. C. Moulton, Mr. J. G. Murray, Mr. F. J. F. Shaw, Mr. C. Waterfall, and Mr. M. Wilson were elected Fellows.—The President announced that he had appointed the following as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing session: Sir Frank Crisp, Mr. Horace W. Monckton, Prof. E. B. Poulton, and Dr. A. B. Rendle.

Prof. W. A. Herdman gave an account of the occurrence in April of the minute Dinoflagellate *Amphidinium operculatum*, Clap. & Lachm., at Port Erin in the Isle of Man, in such profusion as to discolour the sand between tide-marks in patches extending on some days for many yards. *A. operculatum* had apparently not been previously found in Britain. The Rev. T. R. B. Stebbing and Prof. Dendy contributed some remarks.

Dr. A. Smith Woodward gave a general account of the fauna of the Carboniferous Period, so far as it has been discovered in the same deposits as the Carboniferous flora. The fauna agrees with the flora in consisting for the most part of highly specialized representatives of the lower groups, but is singularly modern in some respects. A discussion followed, the undermentioned taking part: the President, Mr. William Cash (visitor), the Rev. T. R. B. Stebbing, and Mr. A. O. Walker.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—May 17.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. E. Barnard made a communication on 'A Method of disintegrating Bacteria and other Organic Cells.' The author first mentioned that bacterial toxins were of two kinds, extracellular and intra-cellular. The former were excreted into the medium, e.g., beef broth, on which the organism was cultivated, so that by a process of filtration the organisms could be removed and the toxin was obtained in the filtrate; but the majority of pathogenic micro-organisms did not excrete their toxins, at least to any extent, and the toxins were retained within and formed integral parts of the cells of the organisms. One method of obtaining these toxins was to disintegrate mechanically the bacterial cell, so that the cell contents were expressed, and the apparatus described accomplished this. It consisted essentially of a containing vessel, in which, by a suitable rotation of steel balls, the organisms were crushed. The principal conditions to be fulfilled in such an appliance were:—

1. Approximately every cell should be brought under the grinding action.



2. Little or no rise of temperature should take place.

3. The disintegration should be carried out in a vessel which was sealed, so that, when pathogenic organisms were dealt with, none could escape at any stage of the process.

These conditions were, in the main, complied with in the apparatus described. Experiments indicated that by this method the cell juices were obtained unaltered, and so were suitable for investigations on the chemical composition and properties of the bacterial proteins and other cell constituents; also that, after the grinding process had been carried on for a sufficient time, virtually no cells remained which could be properly stained by any recognized bacteriological method, and which therefore could be regarded as whole cells containing a normal quantity of cell juice.

Mr. James Murray presented a third portion of his report on the Rotifera observed by the Shackleton Polar Expedition of 1909, dealing with the new species, &c., from the Pacific islands. He said that in Fiji 15 Bdeloid Rotifera were collected, in Hawaii 24: 10 species were common to the two groups. In Fiji 2 new species were distinguished, *Calidina pacifica* and *Habrotricha nodosa*, the latter previously known, as a variety, in India and elsewhere. In Hawaii there were no peculiar species, but some very distinct varieties. In the various Pacific islands there have been recorded 31 species of Bdeloids.

The attention of the Fellows was then directed to the collection of specimens of pond life which had been arranged for the evening.

ARISTOTELIAN.—May 20.—Mr. E. C. Benecke in the chair.

Miss E. E. Constance Jones read a paper on 'A New Law of Thought.' In every proposition of form  $S$  is  $P$ ,  $S$  and  $P$  denote the one thing (SP)—the is therefore signifies identity of denotation; extensionally or denotationally  $S$  is  $P$ —and the attempt to interpret  $S$  is  $P$  in extension only would reduce us to  $S$  is  $S$ : difference of intension of the term is necessary for significant assertion. And we cannot "identify" the extension or denotation of the one term with the intension of the other. And in intension  $S$  is not  $P$ . We can only say with Lotze that, taken in intension,  $S$  is  $P$  is impossible, and must be resolved into  $S$  is  $S$ ,  $P$  is  $P$ ,  $S$  is not  $P$ .

$S$  is not  $P$  asserts difference, or otherness of denotation in intensional diversity, i.e., it denies what  $S$  is  $P$  affirms.

It is not until  $S$  is  $P$ ,  $S$  is not  $P$ , have been admitted and justified that we are entitled to formulate the Law of Contradiction and the Law of Excluded Middle, and to say that

$S$  is  $P$  cannot both be true (Law of Contradiction) (1).  
 $S$  is not  $P$  " " " false (Law of Excluded Middle) (2).

Taking (1) and (2), together with the analysis of  $S$  is  $P$  into an assertion of identity of denotation in diversity of intension, we can say that of any subject ( $S$ )  $P$  must be affirmed or denied, i.e., that of any subject ( $S$ ),  $P$  or not  $P$  (but not both) may be predicated. Thus we obtain as a Law of Significant Assertion the following formula: Any subject of predication is an identity of denotation in diversity of intension.

If  $S$  is  $P$  (SP) is analyzed as above, immediate and mediate inferences are at once justified.

Mr. Russell's criticisms of this view may be answered by pointing out (among other things) (1) that his proof that, e.g., the author of 'Waverley' means nothing, seems to depend upon a double use of the word "meaning"; (2) that if in *The round-square* is contradictory the subject of the proposition has no denotation, this "proposition" (which Mr. Russell regards as a possible one) has no meaning of any sort—in fact, is not a proposition at all, and raises no difficulty whatever; for unless the roundness and squareness are referred to one thing (have one denotation), there is nothing self-contradictory in the subject; and moreover, if there were, it could not be asserted in the predicate, since *round* and *square* differ in intension from self-contradictory, and the whole thing is perfectly incoherent.

The paper was followed by a discussion.

FARADAY.—May 23.—I R. R. T. Glazebrook, V.P., in the chair.—The meeting took the form of a general discussion on 'High-Temperature Work.'

Dr. A. L. Day, Director of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington, contributed the first paper, entitled 'Recent Advances in High-Temperature Gas Thermometry.'—Dr. J. A. Harker gave a short abstract of his paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'The High-Temperature Equipment of the National Physical Laboratory.'—Mr. H. C.

Greenwood read a paper entitled 'The Boiling-points of Metals.'—Mr. A. Blackie communicated a paper 'On the Behaviour of Silica at High Temperatures.'—Prof. Max Bodenstein of Hanover sent a communication on 'Methods of maintaining Constant High Temperatures.'—M. Charles Féry contributed a short note on 'Stellar Pyrometry.'

A general discussion followed.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 8.—Annual Meeting.  
 — Royal Institution, 8.—'Some Explorations in the Himalayas,' Dr. A. Bose.  
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.30.—'Egyptian Architecture,' Mr. E. Richmond.  
 Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'The Vedic Akhyana and the Indian Drama,' Dr. A. Berriedale Keith.  
 — Statistical, 5.30.—'Under the Crown, Sir J. Athelstane Baines.  
 — Faraday, 8.—'Allotropic Forms of Metals, Prof. Ernst Cohen.  
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Saints of the Indus Valley, Major A. J. G. Brien.  
 — Colonial Institute, 8.30.  
 — Zoological, 8.30.—'On Antelopes of the Genera *Madoqua* and *Rhinoceros* from Somaliland,' Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman; 'On an Ambulid from the Transvaal,' Hon. Paul A. Methuen; 'The Somali Rhinoceros and the Nigerian Kilipranger,' Mr. R. Lydekker.  
 Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Notes on the Heraldic Jall or Yall, Mr. G. C. Druece.  
 — Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Diurnal Inequality of Barometric Pressure at Castle O'Er, Dumfriesshire,' Dr. O. Chree; 'Rain-drop Experiments,' Mr. Spencer C. Russell; 'Investigation of the Electrical State of the Upper Atmosphere, August, 1910,' Mr. A. J. and Dr. W. Makower, Mr. W. M. Gregory, and Mr. H. Robinson.  
 — Geological, 7.30.—'Special General Meeting: Papers 'On a Monoclinic Intrusion in the Old Red Sandstone of Monmouthshire,' Prof. W. S. Boulton; 'Notes on the Culin of South Devon,' Part I., Exeter District, Mr. F. G. Collins.  
 Thurs. Geographical, 5.—'Report on River Investigation,' Dr. A. Strahan.  
 — Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—Annual Meeting.  
 — Linnean, 8.—'The Anatomy of *Euhelus acoroides*, Rich., Miss E. M. Cunningham; 'On the Life-History of *Croce Aligensis*, Westw., Prof. A. D. Imms; and eight papers relating to the fauna of the Seychelles.  
 — Chemical, 8.30.—'The Alleged Complexity of Tellurium,' Messrs. A. G. Vernon Harcourt and H. E. Baker; 'The Purification and Properties of Acetic Acid,' Messrs. W. R. Bousfield and T. M. Lowry; 'Cuprilycolates,' Mr. S. U. Pickering.  
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

#### Science Gossip.

DR. ALEXANDER BRUCE, an eminent specialist on diseases of the nervous system, died in Edinburgh on Sunday last. Dr. Bruce, an Aberdeenshire man with a most distinguished record as a student, in addition to his many contributions to the medical journals and to the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, was the author of several important works, notably 'Illustrations of Mid and Hind Brain' and 'The Topographical Atlas of the Spinal Cord.' An excellent German scholar, he published translations of Thoma's 'Manual of Pathology' and of Oppenheim's 'Textbook of Nervous Diseases.'

NEXT Tuesday Prof. Ernst Cohen of Utrecht will lecture to the Faraday Society on 'Allotropic Forms of Metals' at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

PROF. BOSE, whose death at the early age of 36 is reported from La Plata, was Professor at the University of that town, and Director of the Physical Institute. It is the only one of the kind in South America, and owes its present importance to the Professor. He was a German by birth, and was Professor at the Technical College of Dantzig before he accepted the South American appointment.

PROF. A. E. TÖRNEBOHM, whose death at the age of 72 is announced from Sweden, was one of the most distinguished Swedish geologists. From 1878 to 1897 he was Professor of Mineralogy at the Technical College of Stockholm. His investigations regarding the iron mines of Sweden, and his studies on Portland cement, had made his name well known in geological circles.

ANOTHER small planet was discovered by Herr Helffrich at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 18th ult.

#### FINE ARTS

Chardin. By Herbert E. A. Furst. (Methuen & Co.)

THAT brilliant writer, but somewhat captious critic, Diderot, acclaims J. B. S. Chardin as "one of the greatest colourists in the whole realm of art." We may hesitate to accept such a sweeping statement as that, but we must admit him to be the finest painter of *nature morte* which France can show, and there are some who consider his domestic genre to be unsurpassed. Yet this charming artist has only just escaped oblivion, as it were. Who ever spoke of Chardin twenty-five years ago? Bryan and Stanley of those days devote barely eight lines to him in their Dictionary, and style him "the painter of the passions of the soul," as inappropriate a term for his work as could well be found. Now this unassuming artist emerges from his bourgeois obscurity into greater renown than he ever enjoyed in his lifetime, "peintre ordinaire au Roi" though he was.

In this country he is probably little known to the general public, and until the last few years there was nothing by him in our National Gallery, which to-day can boast of only two unimportant examples. There are three of his works in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow; one each in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh, and the National Gallery of Ireland; while 'The Girls at Work' at Dulwich (if it be by Chardin) completes the list of his pictures to be found in the public exhibitions of the United Kingdom. At the Louvre one may see thirty, and Baron Henri de Rothschild owns nearly as many. But, whilst there is so little by Chardin to be seen at home, the appreciation of his work has enormously increased both here and abroad.

Mr. Furst has, then, in Chardin a fine subject for a monograph, not, to be sure, in the uneventful life of the honest, homely man himself, son of the King's billiard-table maker, who never once quitted the environs of Paris, and whose three lifelike drawings in the Louvre of himself and wife are the quintessence of that bourgeoisie of which he is the imitable illustrator; but in respect of the painter's eminence in more than one branch of art, especially in his dissimilarity to his contemporaries, and the striking contrast which his work presents to the life, sentiment, and characteristics of the eighteenth century in France. We ought, perhaps, to say to the conventional France of that period, France as we are accustomed to think of it, namely, as enjoying a kind of prolonged "Fête Galante." If we run through the long roll of painters who shed lustre on their country's art, from the day in which the death of the "Great Monarch"

lifted the gloom that hung over the French Court and nation, till the fall of the Bastille, we find them vying one with another in depicting existence as a long round of frivolity, or at best a (so-called) "pastoral" unreality: differing *toto cælo* from the sober, modest domesticity of Chardin's figure pictures, or his still-life subjects, painted, as the *Mercure de France* of 1732 justly says, "with a care, a truth, that leaves nothing to be desired."

Side by side with life as dreamt of or mirrored by Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Boucher, and many more of that age, there was running all the while a silent undercurrent of bourgeois existence, wholesome, simple, and probably dull. This commonplace world Chardin depicts with absolute truth, and without being at all dull, such is the delightful quality of his technique and brushwork.

The middle class, which before Chardin's time can hardly be said to have existed, was to have its "innings"; to be, in fact, the paramount power in the State, its influence growing as that of the monarchy declined. Crozat the banker, for example, owned 19,000 drawings, and "Old Masters" of the first rank by the dozen, it is said. But whilst Chardin, a bourgeois, painted the bourgeoisie as no one had done before him, it was not that ambitious section of it which stood above the people and aped the pride and luxury of the *noblesse*; it was the simple folk, acquainted with daily work, happy in obscurity, that he depicted.

The genius of this painter was, as the Goncourts have said, "la génie du foyer." It is consistent with this that Chardin was limited in his range of subjects; of invention or imagination he had none, and it is notorious that he repeated his work frequently. Of the favourite 'Bénédicté' there are two examples now in the Louvre, another at the Hermitage, and, as we think, the finest of them all at Stockholm; whilst of 'La Blanchisseuse' four or five copies exist. So also with his *nature morte*: 'Gibier' is painted over and over again, and in the 'Dead Hare' at Stockholm he has left us one of the most remarkable pieces of imitative art ever put on canvas. It was with "still life" that Chardin began. The story goes that it was owing to the offer of a sum of money, which his friend the painter Aved refused, for a portrait that Chardin was led to take up genre and figure painting, coupled with the taunt of his colleague that "to paint a portrait was not so easy as to paint a sausage," that being the work Chardin was busy on at the time.

His first figure-picture was shown in 1734. A few years later he was fashionable. Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, bought some of his pictures, and these are now amongst the treasures of the Prussian Court; Louis the Well-beloved gave 60*l.* for one of his works, but our artist was never handsomely paid, and had, apparently, nothing of the love of money in him. The Goncourts give

particulars of some of the miserable prices realized, e.g., in 1745 twenty-five livres (just a sovereign) for 'Le Toton,' now in the Louvre. Twenty-five years later such a picture as 'La Bénédicté' fetched only 90*l.* livres, about 36*l.* of our money, and these were his best prices. For "still life" he got much less: a 'Game' subject realized at the Mollini sale only 25 livres, and Wille, in his memoirs, congratulates himself on getting two little pictures for 36 livres the pair.

Chardin always remained essentially a still-life painter; there is no action in his compositions. In 'La Gouvernante' the young woman does not brush the hat, all movement of the hands is suspended; the 'Pourvoyeuse' leans against the dresser whilst Chardin paints her, carefully and slowly; so, too, the 'Ratisseuse' does not scrape, nor does the 'Écureuse' scour; the 'Youth with a Violin' at the Louvre does not play it, and one might multiply instances. But the minutest details are always given, and with Dutch-like fidelity. He said himself "le travail lui coûte infiniment." Mariette says of him "he could only work with the object he proposed to imitate under his eyes." This Netherlandish style may be traced to the influence of Aved (the friend named above), who shared his studio, and was educated in Holland. It is said that when the committee of the Salon first saw one of Chardin's pictures, they supposed it to be by a Dutch artist; its affinity to the École Flamande is undeniable, and Mr. Furst makes some interesting comparisons, showing works by Netscher and Metsu side by side with pieces by Chardin.

Forty-four process blocks, some of which (especially the still-life subjects) leave much to be desired, and a frontispiece in colour illustrate the book, which has an Index and a catalogue of Chardin's principal works, founded on those of Guiffrey and Bocher, "with intentional omissions, corrections, and a few notes." The last, we think, might have been amplified with advantage; and as to omissions, further reference to the engravings after Chardin, say by the Surugues, Dupin l'ainé, Lépicié, Le Bas, and others, would have been acceptable. The titles alone of these prints suggest the range of the master, and they make us acquainted with work by him which we should otherwise perhaps not know of; moreover, in the words of the Goncourts, they express Chardin "body and soul."

The result of much philosophizing in this volume leads to the conclusion that "all modern art, in so far as it aims at optical truth, is influenced by Chardin through the medium of the great School of French Impressionism," which shows that Mr. Furst has looked at his subject through the medium of the latest, or almost the latest, fashion of art-criticism. We cannot follow him over such debatable ground; he is, of course, entitled to treat of his artist in his own way; and he writes with knowledge, and genuine enthusiasm of Chardin's art, which he

considers "at its zenith comparable, even in its technique, to Velazquez's later and best works." For ourselves the book would have gained in interest had it contained more about the *milieu* in which Chardin painted, and something, it may be, of the people he represents. The powdered and painted ladies, the bewigged fine gentlemen, the impossible shepherds and shepherdesses of eighteenth-century art, we know well by sight; but we should be pleased to learn something more about the good people Chardin has depicted so faithfully that, in the words of a contemporary, a woman of the Tiers État saw in his pictures her own *ménage*, her daily occupations, even "l'humeur de ses enfants, son ameublement, sa garde-robe."

"L'humeur des enfants"! These few words convey the chief merit of Chardin. The sweet seriousness and rapt intensity with which they play their game of "goose," or build their card castles, or watch "les tours de cartes"—such, and we know not how many more, *nuances* of the moods of childhood may be seen in 'L'Inclination de l'Age,' in the quaint gravity of 'Saying Grace,' or the *gentillesse* with which the lesson is recited in 'La bonne Éducation'; or the absorbed look a demure little maid bestows on the reflection of herself in the mirror in 'La Toilette du matin.'

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland.* Plates CXXXI.-CXL. and CXLII.-CL. (British Museum.)—This fine series of medallic illustrations of English history is now approaching completion. Parts XIV. and XV. cover the period between 1709 and 1731. Medals were struck illustrating the battle of Malplaquet and the capture of Mons, in 1709; the battles of Almenara and Saragossa, and the capture of Bethune, St. Vincent, and Aire, in 1710; the congress and peace of Utrecht, in 1712-13; and the siege of Gibraltar, in 1727. The proclamation of George I., and his accession, landing at Greenwich, entry into London, and coronation gave rise to a large variety of medals; whilst the succession of George II. and his subsequent visits to the mining district of Hanover were similarly honoured. On the other hand, there are various Jacobite medals of James III., "the old Pretender," and of Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry.

This period includes, apart from political events, an interesting series of portraits of distinguished persons. Among them are medals commemorating Dr. Henry Sacheverell, the polemical preacher, 1710; Sir Andrew Fountaine, who succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Warden of the Mint, and another of Sir Isaac on his death in 1727; a large variety, chiefly satirical, of John Law, financier and speculator; Prior, poet and diplomatist; Sir Christopher Wren, on his death in 1723, with the west front of St. Paul's on the reverse; John Freind, physician; Dr. Samuel Clarke, divine and philosopher, on his death in 1729; and Addison's friend Steele.

The social life of the times also receives a certain amount of illustration. There is a silver medal of the Sensorium Club, 1715



which served as a ticket of admission to the rooms in York Buildings, Villiers Street, Strand. The club consisted of a hundred gentlemen and a hundred ladies "of leading taste in politeness, wit, and learning." They were entertained with "Music, Eloquence, and Poetry," as well as occasional dramatic performances. The silver Betterton badge or pass ticket admitted to the performances of an actor and playwright of some note in the days of Queen Anne.

A fine medal of the bust of Conyers Middleton, with a library or bookshelves on the reverse, was struck in singular circumstances. When George I. presented Bishop Moore's library to the University of Cambridge, Middleton, who had been elected a fellow of Trinity in 1706, was made chief librarian. Middleton, a scholar of some distinction, visited Rome in 1724, and was received with much honour. He was, however, much disgusted to find that "the librarian of the Vatican supposed that Cambridge was only a great school to prepare youths for Oxford"! In order to eradicate this insult, Middleton caused this large medal in high relief to be executed by Giovanni Pozzo, an Italian artist of high repute.

*Catalogue of Jewellery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum.* By F. H. Marshall. (British Museum.)—A catalogue is never very promising material for the reviewer, but it is always a pleasure to welcome a new issue from the British Museum. The national collection of ancient jewellery began with the purchase of the Hamilton collection by Act of Parliament in 1772. Then followed—once the nucleus established—in rapid succession, the Townley collection, the Payne Knight Bequest, and that of Sir William Temple. The Museum purchased the gold ornaments discovered by Salzmann and Biliotti at Kameiros, and soon after (1867) some of the finest specimens were added from the Duc de Blacas collection. Then in 1872 and 1884 came the Castellani sales, a veritable mine of masterpieces, specially of Etruscan work. In more recent days came from "one of the Greek islands" the Mycæan ornaments usually credited to Egina. From the circumstances of their finding the veil of mystery has never been lifted. The last great gift of ancient jewellery to the nation was made by Sir A. W. Franks in 1897. It may be that in England the race of wealthy and learned amateurs is becoming extinct. A selection of the wonderful and beautiful gold ornaments found by Dr. D. G. Hogarth at Ephesus (1904-5) was ceded to the British Museum, but only when duplicates were found. The bulk of the jewellery is the property of the Museum at Constantinople.

We have nothing but praise for the catalogue. Mr. F. H. Marshall works with a fine tradition behind him, a tradition so settled and accomplished that it becomes almost automatic. The Bibliography is full, and well up to date. We note only one serious omission. In the references to the 'Orphic Tablets' there is no mention of Siebourg's 'Neue Goldblättchen mit Griechischen Aufschriften' which appeared in the *Archiv. f. Religionswissenschaft* for 1907.

The inclusion of these tablets in a catalogue of jewellery merely on the ground of their gold material is rather odd. It has, however, this advantage, it reminds us that in origin jewellery was probably rather magical than ornamental. The dead Orphic initiate hanging his tablet as an amulet round his neck is not the last exponent of such primitive thinking. The Cretan women of to-day, Dr. Evans tells us, wear pierced Minoan signet gems as milk charms.

## EARLY CHINESE PAINTINGS, POTTERY, AND BRONZES.

DESPITE the attraction of the pottery and of some admirable statuettes, the interest of this exhibition at Mr. Paterson's Gallery centres upon the superb series of paintings. No other collection of equal beauty is to be seen just now in London art galleries, and, indeed, it offers to connoisseurs a fitting continuation of the display of Chinese work inaugurated a little while back at the British Museum. The standard of excellence is so even that it is difficult to select for special admiration the finest of these pictures. One of the most pleasing is the *River Scene with Boats* (24), which on a smaller scale has an attraction similar to that of the great 'Earthly Paradise' in the National Collection. In this mild twilight the figures have the transparency of pale flames. They glimmer here and there in enchanting groups like will-o'-the-wisps—subtle emanations from the earth which will vanish with the day. Without the aid of such obviously romantic subject-matter, No. 35, *Horse tied to a Tree and frightened by a Monkey*, and No. 18, *Golden Pheasants and Flowers*, are at least as fine, though in the latter we see just a trace of the slight jerkiness of line, the pleasure in contriving neat little shocks of surprise for the beholder, which characterize Japanese rather than Chinese art. Nevertheless this panel is in its way a masterpiece alike in its colour-scheme, and extraordinary delicacy of detail. The romantic *Landscape* (19) is again a technical marvel; never before, one is tempted to say, has water-colour been handled with such amazing confidence and delicacy. Line and tone-interval perhaps swagger just a little when compared with the perfect calm of the classic examples of Chinese painting wherein the tranquil curves are made up of elements scarcely visible as separate entities, but vaguely felt, like the quiet pulse of normal life. In No. 26, *The Gambler*, the error is in the other direction, as is more common in Chinese work; you can no longer trace the detailed structure of the curve as it moves from point to point, and the line, a little slippery, escapes control and becomes a trifle empty. In the best periods so slight a slip on either side of perfect draughtsmanship sufficed to bring about a reaction that, alongside of European models, the Chinese standard hardly seems to fluctuate.

The increasing interest displayed by the general public in Chinese art may be looked at as an encouraging sign of the times, if it be not merely a fashionable craze for what is rare and curious. Rare these old Chinese paintings certainly are, and becoming more so every day—such perishable stuff cannot often survive the centuries in such relatively good condition as the works now being considered; but the commercial competition for the possession of what is rare for the sake of its rarity is the lowest impulse of the collector, nor does love of the exotic as such necessarily indicate a highly cultivated taste. The attractions of a work of art are of two kinds: there is first its intrinsic beauty, the perfection with which its parts and processes are so related as to satisfy the most permanent desires of humanity; and secondly, there is its allusiveness, or what, in terms of current art-criticism, are called its illustrative qualities. The average man in England to-day is almost blind to the first quality. He is interested in art as a representation of actuality, and this interest is evidently most legitimate when the actuality represented is within his own

ken, so that he can appreciate truthful delineation and shrewd comment. To exchange illustration thus closely sympathetic for " quaint " representations of an alien and unfamiliar life is a shallow policy, and a good deal of the past European craze for Japanese art has somewhat deserved the derision of the Philistine on this ground, because it has implied a preference for a superficial view of the unfamiliar to a full and eloquent presentation of the familiar. This preference is the basis of sentimental globe-trotting and of the romance of " costume " pictures and " costume " plays. Japan has for many years disputed with the Italian Cinquecento the premier place among the " lubberlands delectable " of those who would shirk the claims of first-hand experience to be a typical representation of human life. Chinese art is less fully illustrative, and to the man who looks to it for the representation of actuality it is dull compared with that of Japan. A comparatively narrow range of subjects sufficed a school of painters with whom any subject was but an excuse for using materials in the most brilliant and tranquil and subtle manner possible. That each pigment used should make its entry and its exit noiselessly; that each process employed should seem naturally to arise out of the previous one, and lead imperceptibly into the next; that the perfect continuity of line and tone should yet consist in a gravely ordered series of successive movements, wash following upon wash, line upon line, like recurrent ripples on the shore—these were the preoccupations of a race of artists who have produced, on the whole, work more permanently satisfying than any other. Except the intrinsic beauty of their work, there is little in it to interest the average European, and the attention which is being given to it by amateurs must be a sign either of artistic insight or of the purely commercial competition for rarities proper to the stamp collector. In any case these exhibitions offer the finest possible education for artists.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

MR. W. ROTHENSTEIN'S collection of Indian studies at the Chenil Gallery represents him almost exclusively in what remains his most convincing part—that of a draughtsman. As a painter his determined acceptance of the literal Western outlook, while it is evidently sincere and born of a real distrust of stylistic convention, is never quite happy. As a draughtsman he consents to a bolder abstraction of essentials, and, whether from the atmosphere of Oriental art by which he was surrounded, or from the classic simplicity of costume of his sitters, we find him even more abstract than usual in these drawings, which are yet astonishingly intimate for the results of what, after all, was but a short sojourn. It is a record of prodigious industry, very varied and very serious in its outlook, and we await with interest the effect of the experience on the artist's method of approaching English subjects. Nos. 8, 11, 13, 27, and 36 are among those we specially noted for the beauty of their drawing. But, indeed, throughout we have evidence of a learned draughtsman moving among these Orientals as one at home. It is only in an occasional colour-study that we feel the clever tourist.

At the Baillie Gallery is a representative collection of the work of Mr. James Pryde, including many old acquaintances and one

little masterpiece—a prize fight in a setting of fantastic spaciousness. Mr. Pryde derives from the East his bold way of accommodating his themes to his pigments, instead of mixing his pigments to imitate the pitch of nature, and hence come a handsomeness of paint and a decorative quality which are very attractive. The *Prize Fight* has a thoroughness and subtlety of structure which mark a substantial advance in his always interesting talent. It is one of the first pictures he has shown which suggest that he might be disposed to allow his extraordinary natural gifts for painting the training they require to develop them to their full extent.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Thursday, the 1st inst., the following pictures from various collections: L. de Jongh, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black coat and cap, with white linen collar, 304/; Reynolds, Robert Annot, Archbishop of York and Chaplain to George III., in robes, as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 220/; Gainsborough, Mrs. Woodward, in white dress, pulling on her glove, 273/; Romney, Portrait of a Girl, in white dress, with flowing hair, resting her chin upon her left hand, 210/.

#### Fine Art Gossip.

THE members of the St. George's Society announce the private view of their second exhibition next Thursday at the St. George's Gallery, 108, New Bond Street.

At the Carfax Gallery next Wednesday the first exhibition of the Camden Town Group will be open to private view.

DURING this month and the next an exhibition of lithographs and etchings will be on view at the City of Manchester Art Gallery.

MESSRS. W. & D. DOWNEY, the royal photographers, will show from the 12th to the 24th inst., at the Clavier Hall of the Arts and Dramatic Club, an exhibition of photographs which will include most of those they have taken of our reigning house for the past fifty years.

WE receive together the Annual Report of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate for the year ending last December, and the Second Annual Report of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum, whose generous help has been judiciously used. The advance of the Museum under the present management is obvious and gratifying.

THE firm of Georg Müller at Munich announce a new edition of Vasari's 'Lives,' edited by Dr. Karl Frey (one of the most learned and eminent of German art historians) from the original editions of 1550 and 1568. The first volume will appear on July 30th, the fourth centenary of Vasari's birth, and the whole work will consist of six to eight volumes. There can be little doubt that the publication will be indispensable to every serious student of Italian art. *The Athenæum* some months ago referred to the fact that Dr. Frey was to edit the Vasari MSS. from the archives of Count Rasponi Spinelli in Florence. This work, which is now approaching completion, will be issued in German and Italian by the same Munich firm.

THE Vicentini family of Rieti have placed in the Cathedral there the altarpiece which for many centuries adorned their chapel

in the church of S. Domenico. It was executed in 1528 in accordance with the terms of the will of one of the family, and represents the Madonna with angels and the patron saints of the family, SS. Vincent and Nicholas. The work, which is in very good condition, is by the Veronese painters Lorenzo and Bartolomeo Torresan. This attribution, which was first made by the painter and restorer Prof. Colarieti-Tosti, has been confirmed by documents not long since discovered and published by the Hon. Inspector of Works of Art at Rieti, Prof. Sacchetti-Sasseti.

SIGNORELLI's altarpiece in the church of S. Croce at Umbertide has been restored by order of the Minister of Public Instruction. The work was carried out by Prof. Colarieti-Tosti.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (June 10).—A. W. Bahr Collection of Early Chinese Paintings and Pottery and Porcelain, Press View, Fine Art Society's Gallery.  
— Romaine Brooks's Paintings, Goupil Gallery.  
— Edith Struben's Water-Colours of Sunny South Africa, Mount Street Galleries.  
WED. Camden Town Group, First Exhibition, Private View, Carfax Gallery.  
THURS. St. George's Society, Second Exhibition, Private View, St. George's Gallery.

#### Musical Gossip.

HERR GUSTAV HAVEMANN, a pupil of Joachim, gave at an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening a first performance in England of a new Violin Concerto by the veteran composer Max Bruch. It consists of only two movements, an Allegro appassionata and an Adagio. Schubert's Symphony in B minor is properly described as "Unfinished," and the work now in question certainly creates the same impression. There is good and effective writing in the opening movement, while the short Adagio is smooth and very expressive. The theme appears to have been borrowed from 'The Little Red Lark of the Mountain,' the County Armagh version (No. 384) as given in Sir Charles Stanford's edition of the Petrie Collection of Irish Music. Max Bruch's great C minor Concerto has not been thrown into the shade, but this new work is pleasing, and gratefully written for the soloist. Herr Havemann gave a most refined, sympathetic rendering of it. We must take a later opportunity of noticing another novelty, Reger's 'Chaconne' for violin solo, which was placed almost at the end of a long programme. The orchestra was under the able direction of Mr. Lennox Clayton.

ON the following evening a young violinist, Miss Aimée Carvel, gave a recital in the same hall. She has evidently been carefully taught. Her technique is good, and so is her intonation. In various short pieces, also in Tartini's 'Trille du Diable Sonata,' her style of phrasing and interpretation showed that she has taste, judgment, and feeling.

FRAU JULIA CULP, an admirable singer, gave her last vocal recital this season at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening. Her well-selected programme included two groups of Brahms songs, another group being devoted to four songs by Chopin, whose name is rare in programmes of vocal recitals; and a fourth to Hugo Wolf. All these were ably interpreted, notably

Brahms's "Schwalbe sag' mir an," and Wolf's 'Weyla's Gesang,' and "Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben sehen?" Mr. Erich Wolff rendered good service at the piano.

TO-MORROW afternoon, at the Albert Hall, Madame Melba makes her last appearance at a London concert before her departure for Australia, where she will undertake an extensive operatic tour.

THE concert given by Madame Adelina Patti at the Royal Albert Hall on the 1st inst. for the benefit of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, who has been disabled by an accident, drew a large audience. For the last forty years Mr. Ganz has been, at any rate at London concerts, her chief, possibly sole accompanist, and by this kind action Madame Patti has shown how much his services have been appreciated by her. Little notice as a rule is taken of accompanists, yet much of the success achieved by great singers depends upon the skill and watchfulness of such helpers. Mr. Ganz, now in his 78th year, has played an active part in the musical life of London during the last sixty years.

A CONCERT VERSION of Henry Purcell's 'The Fairy Queen' will be given this evening by the music students of Morley College at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, under the direction of Mr. Gustav von Holst. The play of 'The Fairy Queen,' originally produced in 1691, was Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' with some extraordinary changes and additions by an anonymous writer. It would be useless to revive this on the stage, and the fine incidental music on the concert platform loses little, and that only occasionally, of its point and charm. A short explanation of each act, to be provided by Dr. Vaughan Williams, will, however, help the audience to follow the story.

MR. BEECHAM announces a symphony concert of the works of Frederick Delius, to be given at Queen's Hall on Friday evening next. The programme will include the Symphonie Poem 'Paris, the Song of a Great City'; an Entr'acte from 'The Village Romeo and Juliet,' a work which, if not successful as an opera, contains much excellent music; 'Appalachia'; and a new cycle, entitled, 'Songs of Sunset' (words by E. Dowson), for soprano and baritone soli, chorus and orchestra, in which Madame Julia Culp, Mr. Reinhold Warlich, and the Edward Mason Choir will take part.

THE LONDON TRIO, which has been carrying out its scheme of performing all Beethoven's Pianoforte Trios, will interpret the one in B flat (Op. 97) at its last concert on the 28th inst. at the Æolian Hall. Marked attention has been given this season to Beethoven's chamber music. Messrs. Ysaye and Pugno gave a series of the Sonatas for violin and pianoforte, while those for 'cello and pianoforte were performed by Messrs. Godowsky and Gerardy.

M. JOSEPH STRANSKY, who succeeds Gustav Mahler as conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts at New York, began his career, as did Mahler, at the National Theatre, Prague, under the direction of Angelo Neumann.

THE programme of the Worcester Musical Festival, which will be held September 12th-15th, includes three novelties: 'Sayings of Jesus,' by Dr. Walford Davies, an orchestral



work by Granville Bantock, and five Mystical Songs by Dr. Vaughan Williams. Sir Edward Elgar's new Symphony and Violin Concerto will also be performed.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
—	National Sunday League, 7, Palladium.
MON.-TUE.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Ellen Borwick's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Jenny Hyman's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Marie Novello's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
TUE.	Madame Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 2.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Gerhardt and Nikisch's Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Arthur Newstead's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Marjorie Wigley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
WED.	Mr. Richard Epstein's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Faderewski's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Wright Symons's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Speranza Calo's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Beatrice La Palme's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
THURS.	Mr. J. M. Leven's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Miss Mary Tomlinson's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Edward Goll's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Gertrude Peppercorn's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Miss Beatrice Harrison's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mario Lorenzi's Harp Recital, 3.15, Broadwood's.
—	Beecham's Symphony Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Ruth Lynda Deyo's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Mackenzie Fairfax's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
SAT.	Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 2.30, Albert Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra Endowment Fund Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Susanne von Morvay's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

## DRAMA

*Three Plays by Brieux.* With a Preface by Bernard Shaw. The English Versions by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, St. John Hankin, and John Pollock. (Fifield.)

BRIEUX, it is to be feared, is little more than a name to the average English theatre-goer. Only three plays of his in all have obtained public performance in this country, and they have been produced at such irregular intervals that our audiences have had small chance of getting used to his methods or grasping his point of view. One of these, moreover—the piece Sir Herbert Tree staged at His Majesty's as 'False Gods'—is a curiously pretentious and artificial drama, relying largely on spectacle, and in no sense representative of its author. Of the remaining pair, 'Les Hanneçons,' the comedy which illustrates so piquantly how a liaison may impose on a man far more heavy fetters than the unhappiest of marriages, shows M. Brieux in his brightest mood; but it had a hard struggle with our censorship, and was scarcely seen outside the suburban playhouses. Thus it was with 'La Robe Rouge' alone, when given some years ago at the Garrick, that the French dramatist had any opportunity of appealing to the London public. A single play of a foreign author, however characteristic it may be, leaves but a slight impression unless it is followed up by other work from his pen, and it happened that the two most famous examples of M. Brieux's art were never able to secure a licence from the Lord Chamberlain's office. Only at the Stage Society's private ventures have 'Maternité' and 'Les trois Filles de

Dupont' ever been acted on the English stage.

Now, no matter how strongly we may feel that Brieux the artist is too often sacrificed to Brieux the moralist, no matter how little this prophet may be esteemed by the eclectics of his own nation, it cannot be denied that the author of 'Maternité' is a playwright of international reputation. Since, then, we are not permitted to hear him at his best in the English theatre, it was time to make his acquaintance through the printing press. We can do so to-day, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Fifield, who has published the two banned dramas in their Stage Society renderings along with a translation of 'Les Avariés,' and a new version of 'Maternité' corresponding with M. Brieux's revision of the original text. For the book thus constituted there should be a welcome, especially as it has the advantage of a preface from the hand of Mr. Bernard Shaw, who champions his colleague with all the enthusiasm one stage propagandist may be expected to feel for another.

The point of contact between the two men is obvious. Both no doubt have the craftsman's interest in the theatre and its craft, though M. Brieux has much more belief than "G. B. S." in the older conventions of dramatic technique. But both also are men with a mission, social reformers, satirists of the evils and lethargy of their time, who desire to give vent to their convictions on the largest of all possible platforms. M. Brieux, like his brother-author, uses the stage as a pulpit. But while there is no reason why we should not be glad to see moral fervour or a spirit of earnestness informing the drama, a risk always besets the path of the artist turned doctrinaire, and the Frenchman does not escape that peril. Mr. Shaw's very freakishness and wit happily prevent him from assuming an air of solemnity even when his intentions are most serious; his colleague has no such safeguard, and, instead of gaining, his art actually suffers from what seems at first sight likely to be a virtue—his passion for uniformity.

"G. B. S." talks of Brieux as giving slices of life in his plays, and of his so selecting and arranging the material of everyday experience that he introduces order and connexion into an apparent chaos. No doubt in such words he hits off the aim of the best sort of realism. But in art everything turns on the system of selection, and M. Brieux is too apt to piece together the exceptional and the abnormal, and ask us to accept them as the rule; he is too fond of grouping such a set of characters as shall serve to illustrate every conceivable phase of his theme. So if, as in 'Maternité,' he wishes to picture the harshness with which society treats the mother of an illegitimate child, he must lodge his heroine in the house of an official who is eloquent on the necessity of repopulating France; he must show this official forcing his wife to bear offspring with an alcoholic taint; he will

bring on to his stage peasants starving from the size of their families; he will introduce into one scene four women who for different reasons are sobbing simultaneously over the burdens of matrimony; and he will crowd into his last act a number of people all concerned in a series of illegal operations.

His plays, in fact, have a tendency to become dramatized sermons or tracts. That tendency appears in its crudest form in 'Les Avariés.' There you see in the first act an engaged man consulting a physician about a disease from which he is suffering, and being warned that he must not marry for years; in the second you learn that the patient has defied his doctor's instructions, and you watch all the evils that the specialist predicted befalling his wife and child with a tragic thoroughness; while the closing scene is just one long monologue of the physician's, in which he enlarges to a visitor on the ignorance in which the public is kept as to this special disease, and illustrates its effects by calling into his consulting-room one after another of its victims. That last act might figure as part of a medical pamphlet, and has about as much connexion as a pamphlet with art.

The subject, of course, is one tabooed in ordinary conversation, and would prevent the play from ever being acted over here except *in camera*. But, apart from the subject, the treatment is at fault; M. Brieux's ethical purpose runs away with him, and in the end he calmly bundles off the stage every one of the *dramatis personæ* except the spokesman of his own theories.

The situation thus produced is typical of the whole trend of M. Brieux's theatre; really he is a physician of the body politic who describes and exemplifies on the stage the ailments from which modern humanity is suffering—alcoholism, sex-disorders, unhappy marriages, and the stupidities of so-called justice. Unfortunately, he sees these symptoms almost everywhere, and does not sufficiently balance the decencies and joys of life and human nature against the evils and the afflictions. Neither he nor Mr. Shaw allows enough for the instinct in mankind that feels after beauty and romance; they are unwilling to let their characters shape their own lives, and want to give them a little shake this way or that to suit their schemes. Moreover, both men are rhetoricians, and sometimes do not scruple to put long speeches into the mouths of unlikely persons. Thus their plays on occasion prove only less mechanical than those of the old-fashioned sentimentalists whom it has been their object to expose. The Frenchman has one advantage over Mr. Shaw—that he has nearly always a story to tell as well as a moral to point. But when Mr. Shaw assures us that M. Brieux is the greatest writer in tragi-comedy France has produced since the days of 'Tartufe' and puts him on a pedestal beside Molière, it is difficult to speak respectfully of his critical judgment.

## THE DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP IN AUSTRIA.

A PECULIAR case of censorship is that of the treatment applied to Karl Schönherr's "tragedy of a people," "Faith and Home" ('Glaube und Heimat'), which has been running on the Vienna stage for several months, though its performance has been prohibited at Linz and in other Austrian towns. The play deals with the experiences of a village in "the Alpine districts of Austria," at the time of the Counter-reformation; in other words, its action turns on the expatriation, by means of a dragonade, of those members of the village community who have refused to abjure Protestantism. Before the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, practically the whole of the population of Upper Austria, and a large proportion of that of Lower, had adopted the Augsburg Confession; and the history of religious persecution tells no more awful tale than that of the reconversion of the archduchy. In this peasants' tragedy the story of this phase of Habsburg policy and its results is mirrored with extraordinary force and heartrending pathos. Anzengruber and other writers have familiarized us with the character of the Austrian peasant—brave, laborious, and unsentimental, but attached to hearth and home as by links of iron. They have also familiarized us with the theatrical use of a dialect of the true Doric sort—broad, strong, and clipped, and singularly well adapted for conveying repressed emotion. The dramatic conflict here is precisely that announced in the title 'Faith and Home'; while the characters are the true peasant types—differentiated according to the everlasting rubrics of humanity. We have the peasant whose only care is to increase his holdings and leave one to each of his sons; the aged peasant, whose sole desire is to die where he was born, and the adventurous boy (*der Spatz*) to whom the whole world is a home; the peasant who is afraid of his enthusiastic wife, and the rest of them. But the question of conscience comes as a test to all, and the hero of the tragedy is the simple master of the homestead who is stronger than his wife's fears and stronger than his own, because he at last finds the courage to obey the "inside" voice.

It is questionable whether the author was judicious in introducing among his characters a paradoxical vagabond couple, of whom the purpose seems to be to show that they prove nothing; and he need hardly have anticipated the final effect of the moral collapse of the "wild horseman" who is the agent of the persecution by providing him with previous "human" moments. The remaining secondary characters are drawn with admirable humour; and the effect of the drama as a whole is so overwhelming as to make even its local prohibition inexplicable, except on grounds at which it is humiliating to guess. A. W. W.

## Dramatic Gossip.

SCOTLAND has annexed its corner of the West-End stage, and though this does not amount so far to more than a small and preliminary share in the bill of the Playhouse Theatre, Mr. Graham Moffat's company of Scotch comedians strike so distinctive a note that they deserve a wider field for their activities.

THEY provide an entertainment that is characteristically Scotch—in setting, dialect, and character. One might almost add costume, for the little play in which they figure, a piece of Mr. Moffat's own invention, is supposed to date back seventy years, and even Glasgow dress of that time offers a picturesque as well as an individual aspect. The members of the company, too, convey the idea of knowing thoroughly the types they represent. All the angularities of temper, the dry and acid humour, the cunning reserves underlying apparent frankness, that are covered by such terms as "canny" and "pawky" are brought out with a quiet yet vivid realism that is refreshing.

YET the play itself, 'Till the Bells Ring,' has a conventional story, and merely show how middle-aged Janet Struthers hesitates about accepting the proposals of John Snodgrass, an elder of the kirk, because as a widower he has been "sair on wives," surviving two, and with miserly habits has generally married for money. As a matter of fact, it is his discovery in Janet's clock of a stockful of money that has stimulated his ardour, and he has never had a chance of putting back his find till the 400*l.* is reported as missing. Then it is declared to be the dowry of Janet's young niece, and all sorts of trouble threaten him over the disappearance of bank-notes, the numbers of which are well known. In the end he purchases the young bride's silence by promising to be the best of husbands to her aunt.

It is the simplest of tales, though with a tang that is distinctly Scottish. Mr. and Mrs. Graham Moffat and their colleagues put that touch of tartness into their characterization which lends it verisimilitude. It would be interesting to see whether their efforts, which lend a pleasing variety to Mr. Cyril Maude's programme at the Playhouse, would carry as well in drama of ampler range.

ERRATUM.—In the last paragraph of Science Gossip, p. 634, for "The Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch for 1911" read "for 1913."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. C.—R. B. B.—C. C. S.—A. K.—Received.

J. C. W.—Many thanks.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.  
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	646
BAGSTER & SONS .. .. .	670
BELL & SONS .. .. .	668
BRADSHAW'S GUIDES .. .. .	680
CATALOGUES .. .. .	646
DENT & SONS .. .. .	672
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	645
ENO'S FRUIT SALT .. .. .	671
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	645
INSURANCE COMPANIES .. .. .	671
LAFUMA-GIRAUD .. .. .	647
LECTURES .. .. .	645
LONGMANS & CO. .. .. .	648
MACMILLAN & CO. .. .. .	648
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	670
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	646
NOTES AND QUERIES .. .. .	671
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS .. .. .	648
REEVE .. .. .	647
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	646
SHIPPING .. .. .	671
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	645
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	646
SOCIETIES .. .. .	645
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	646

# BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

"Messrs. Bell & Sons are still energetically pursuing their task of adding to and improving the famous series of Bohn's Libraries, which Thomas Carlyle pronounced to be 'the usefulest thing I know,' and.....are constantly adding to the Libraries, in the new and certainly pleasanter form, reprints of standard works which no gentleman's library should be without."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON in the DAILY CHRONICLE.

## RECENT ADDITIONS. BIOGRAPHIA EPISTOLARIS.

(Being the Supplement of Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria'.)

Edited, with numerous additional Letters, by  
ARTHUR TURNBULL.  
2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Turnbull has placed the world of letters under a deep debt of gratitude by his well-arranged presentation of Coleridge's life. We see the very pulse of the machine in the letters, and the connecting links enable us to witness the evolution, maturity, and fluctuations of genius, while at the same time we get to know and sympathize with the man."—*Manchester Courier*.

## THE ROMAN JOURNALS OF FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS (1852-1874).

Edited by FRIEDRICH ALTHAUS,  
And Translated from the Second German Edition by  
Mrs. GUSTAVUS W. HAMILTON. 3s. 6d.

## THE POEMS OF JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D.

Edited by WILLIAM ERNST BROWNING.  
2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

"Swift, indeed, is himself so vital a figure, whether in Irish politics or in English literature, that everything he wrote—even the most occasional verse—is worth eager reading, and Mr. Browning is to be thanked for so ably editing these volumes in the complete Bohn edition of Swift's works. The hundreds of skits, satires, epigrams, and friendly epistles which they contain are an indispensable aid to all who wish for a detailed and satisfactory portrait of Swift in his different and often conflicting aspects. They are expressive trifles of a great man." *Daily News*.

## THE UTOPIA OF SIR THOMAS MORE.

Ralph Robinson's Translation with  
Roper's Life of More, and some of his Letters.  
Edited by GEORGE SAMPSON.

With an Introduction and full Bibliography by  
A. GUTHKELCH, M.A. 5s.

"A very acceptable reprint.... Mr. George S. Sampson has edited the volume with great care, his notes on More's phraseology being exactly what are wanted. Mr. A. Guthkelch's introduction runs only to a page or two, but in this he says exactly the right word and no more." *Yorkshire Post*.

## A SPECIAL OFFER OF A SMALL STANDARD LIBRARY SELECTED AT WILL.

from nearly 750 volumes without regard to the prices of individual volumes, which range from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

PRICES FOR CASH—  
100 Volumes . . . . . £11 11s. net.  
50 Volumes . . . . . £6 6s. net.

The published prices of the above would be respectively about £19 and £9 9s.

Write for full Catalogue of Bohn's Libraries  
together with full details of this

## SPECIAL OFFER.

"The phenomenal output of cheap reprints of the classics has done little to impair the popularity of 'Bohn's Libraries.' These still hold first place in the estimation of those who value scholarly accuracy of text rather than ornateness of binding, and the comprehensiveness of scope has never yet been excelled in a uniform series.... Messrs. Bell have always shown commendable enterprise in taking advantage of the latest researches and revisions."—*OUTLOOK*.

London: G. BELL & SONS, LTD.,  
York House, Portugal Street, W.C.



# BRADSHAW'S EDUCATIONAL REGISTER.

Full particulars respecting the following Schools are published monthly in Bradshaw's Railway Guide for Great Britain and Ireland; or

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Manager, Mr. F. C. NEEDES, B.A., Bradshaw House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

*Inquiries as to Schools at Home or on the Continent will be answered free of charge.*

*Particulars should be given of Locality, approximate Fees, Age, &c.*

## BOYS' SCHOOLS.

- BANSTEAD.—ROSE HILL SCHOOL.**  
Prep. for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 25 acres.
- BEDFORD.—MODERN SCHOOL.**  
For Professional, Commercial Life, and Engineering. Fees from 50 gns.
- BLACKHEATH.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**  
Preparation for the Universities or Commerce. Fees from 53l.
- BOGNOR.—ADDINGTON SCHOOL.**  
Catholic Boys' Prep. with special facilities for Public School life.
- BOGNOR.—MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.**  
Preparatory. Entire charge taken of Anglo-Indian pupils.
- BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**  
Special attention Mathematics and French. Ages 8 to 17. Moderate fees.
- BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR).—MILTON ABBAS SCHOOL, BLANDFORD.**  
A Public School, with Preparatory Department.
- BRIGHTON.—XAVERIAN COLLEGE.**  
Preparation for London Matric. or Commercial Examinations. Fees 50l.
- BRIGHTON.—SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**  
Preparation for Professional or Commercial Life. Fees 30 gns.
- BUXTON.—BUXTON COLLEGE.**  
1,000 feet above sea level. Public School of the seventeenth-century foundation.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**  
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from 50l.
- EASTBOURNE.—ALDRO SCHOOL.**  
Prep. for Public Schools and Osborne. Playing ground, 5 acres. Fees 100 gns.
- EASTBOURNE.—ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.**  
High-class Preparatory School for the Public Schools. Fine premises and grounds.
- ELLESMERE.—S. OSWALD'S.**  
Sound education at moderate fees. 30l. a year.
- FOLKESTONE.—FELTON FLEET.**  
In best part of Folkestone. Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. Fees 80l.
- FOLKESTONE.—BEDFORD HOUSE.**  
Close to sea. Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. Fees from 45l.
- HARROGATE.—PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.**  
11 acres of grounds. Thorough teaching. Fees from 42l.
- HUNSTANTON.—LYDGATE HOUSE.**  
On the sea front. Prep. for Public Schools and Osborne. Fees 80 gns.
- LEIGH-ON-SEA.—HIGHFIELD COLLEGE.**  
Boys' Boarding School with special attention given to Foreigners.
- POULTON-LE-FYLDE.—BAINES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**  
Open country near sea. Preparation for Universities and Professional Exams.
- RAMSGATE.—ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.**  
Church of England Public School. Fine premises, grounds of 160 acres, and large University Staff.
- REIGATE HILL.—DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.**  
Preparatory School. Special care taken of delicate boys. Fees 60l.
- SOUTHPORT.—MODERN SCHOOL.**  
Classics, Languages, Commercial Subjects. Fees from 42 gns.
- SUTTON VALENCE.—SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL.**  
First Grade Public School. New buildings and re-organization. Fees 53l.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—STRADBROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL.**  
High-class Prep. for small boys. All home comforts.

## TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

- AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ASPATRIA, CUMBERLAND.**  
First-class College for acquiring knowledge of agriculture in all its various branches. Beautiful premises.

## SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (BOYS).

- BRUGES, BELGIUM.—PEMBROKE SCHOOL.**  
Thorough English education combined with languages. Fees from 50l.

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

- BANGOR.—S. WINIFRED'S SCHOOL.**  
Church of England (Woodard). Best examinations. Careful physical development. Fees 45l.

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—contd.

- BEXHILL ON SEA.—ST. CATHERINE'S.**  
An ideal "home" school. Moderate fees.
- BOGNOR.—EVERSLEY.**  
Church of England High School. Preparation for Public Examinations. Fees from 36 gns.
- BOURNEMOUTH.—FONTAINEBLEAU.**  
High-class Ladies' Finishing School, with fine premises and grounds.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTION, for Boys and Girls (see preceding column).**
- EASTBOURNE.—ST. JOHN'S, SELWYN ROAD.**  
High-class select school. Languages and music specialties.
- EASTBOURNE.—BERESFORD HOUSE.**  
High-class Ladies' School. Special attention given to physical development and domestic training.
- HASTINGS.—WOODSIDE, ST. HELEN'S PARK.**  
Recognized by Board of Education. Moderate fees.
- PORHCRAW (GLAMORGAN).—LADIES' COLLEGE.**  
Thorough modern education at moderate terms. Entire charge of Colonial pupils.
- RICHMOND, SURREY.—BEECHCROFT.**  
All home comforts and outdoor amusements. Entire charge foreign and Colonial pupils. Fees from 50 gns.
- SEASCALE.—CALDER SCHOOL.**  
Efficient staff, including mistress for gymnastics and games. Departments for Junior and Senior Girls. Fees from 54l.
- SOUTHBOROUGH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.**  
Small good-class school. Special facilities for music, languages, &c.
- WOODSIDE PARK, N.—HOLMEWOOD.**  
Home School for Girls on the Northern Heights. Half-an-hour from King's Cross Station. Fees from 75 gns.
- WORTHING.—CHURCH HOUSE.**  
Highly qualified staff. Entire charge of pupils from India and the Colonies.

## SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (GIRLS).

- BRUGES.—Old established PROTESTANT SCHOOL.**  
Madame Bernier de Lutry, Quai St. Anne. Special facilities for acquiring French and German.
- BRUSSELS.—82-84, RUE PAUL LAUTERS.**  
In the upper part of the City. Liberal education for daughters of gentlemen. Fees 80l.
- BRUSSELS.—PENSIONNAT GATTI DE GAMOND.**  
Established 1870. A Finishing School, numbers limited. Fees from 60 gns.
- DORNHÖLZHAUSEN, near HOMBURG.—VICTORIA COLLEGE.**  
Founded by H.I.M. the late Empress Frederick of Germany. Home and educational establishment of the highest class.
- DRESDEN.—19, LEUBNITZERSTRASSE.**  
First-class Finishing School. Modern house, large grounds. Fees from 75l.
- DRESDEN.—HALBKREISSTRASSE.**  
High-class Girls' School. Healthy situation. Inclusive terms 80l.
- DUSSELDORF.—21, GOLDSTEINSTRASSE.**  
Limited numbers only received. Special facilities for accomplishments. Fees from 75l.
- GENEVA.—PENSIONNAT SONDERBURG-GLUCKSBURG.**  
First-class Finishing School. Founded 1884. Fees 100l.
- GODESBERG, near BONN.—27, AUGUSTA VICTORIA STRASSE.**  
Finishing School. All home comforts. Languages, music, painting, &c. Fees from 60l.
- GODESBERG, near BONN.—3, MOLTKE STRASSE.**  
Protestant Boarding School. Special care of young girls.
- HANOVER.—SEXTROSSTRASSE.**  
Limited number of young ladies received. Special facilities for acquiring Modern Languages with Science and Arts.
- LAUSANNE.—LA BERGERONNETTE.**  
Special facilities for languages, music, art, &c. Fees from 70 gns.
- STRASSBURG.—24, MANTEUFFELSTRASSE.**  
Under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Christian. Highest references. Terms from 70l.
- VEVEY.—LES CHARMETTES.**  
On the Lake of Geneva. Agreeable family life. All educational advantages. Fees 60l.
- VEVEY-LA-TOUR.—JEWISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
Thorough education in French and other languages.
- WIESBADEN.—4, KESSELBACHSTR.**  
Well-known establishment for daughters of gentlemen. Languages, Music, Painting, Science, form the curriculum.

## Magazines, &amp;c.

NOW READY FOR JUNE. 1s. net.  
**THE EXPOSITOR.**Edited by the  
REV. SIR W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, LL.D.

## FROM THE CONTENTS.

**Dr. Moffatt on the Literature of the New Testament.**

By Prof. Sir W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L. LL.D. D.D.

**The Day of Atonement.**

By the Rev. Prof. B. D. EEDMANS, D.D., Leyden.

**Dr. Johannes Lepsius on the Symbolic Language of the Revelation.**

Translated by HELEN RAMSAY. With Introduction and Notes by Prof. Sir W. M. RAMSAY.

**The Odes and Philo.**

By the Rev. Principal J. T. MARSHALL, M.A. D.D. Manchester.

**Did Paul Commend His Gospel?**

By the Rev. Principal A. E. GARVIE, M.A., D.D.

**Studies in Conversion. 4. John Bunyan.**

By the Rev. Prof. JAMES STALKER, D.D.

HODDER &amp; STOUGHTON, London, E.C.

**THE BUILDER** (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., JUNE 9, contains:—**IRISH ARCHITECTURE** (illustrated).  
**THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MONUMENT, ROME** (with illustrations).**GIDEA PARK HOUSE AND OUTING COMPETITION** (with Views and Plans).**COTTAGE HOMES** (illustrated).**VENTILATION** (Royal Sanitary Institute Paper).**SOME BUILDINGS OF PARIS** (with illustrations).**THE MONTHLY REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION** :—**SCHOOL AT SEATON SLUICE.****HORIZONTAL TIE RODS IN ARCHED TIMBER ROOFS.****RETAINING WALL IN LOMBARD STREET.****FLAT SLAB SYSTEM OF REINFORCED CONCRETE.****HOSPITAL FOR THE MALVERN.****THE BUILDING TRADE SECTION** :—**NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.****EXHIBITS AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.****MEDIEVAL CARPENTRY.****METAL LADDER TAPE LATHING.****ILLUSTRATIONS** :—**THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MONUMENT, ROME.****HOUSE, GORSE HILL, NEAR WOKING.****THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S INSTITUTE, NEWLYN, CORNWALL.****GIDEA PARK HOUSES, ROMFORD.**

At Office as above (4d., by post 4½d.), and of all Newsagents.

**THE PROGRESS BOOK** : an illustrated Register of the Development of a Child, from birth until the coming of age. By J. F. PILLEY, F.R.D. London: The Ladbroke Press, Ltd., 50, Ladbroke Street, E.C. One Shilling and Sixpence.

THE QUEEN OF ROMANIA says:—"I take a deep interest in your beautiful epic poems."

**THE EPICS OF ROWBOTHAM.**

The Modern Homer: 1. THE HUMAN EPIC. 2. THE EPIC OF LONDON. 3. THE EPIC OF CHARLEMAGNE. 4. THE EPIC OF GOD AND THE DEVIL (in the press). Each 5s. net.

Inter tenebras agnoscimus solus ad lucem editor.

THE BELMONT PUBLISHING CO. Paternoster Square, E.C.

**CAUGHT ON THE WING.**

Consisting of Poems, Ballads, Love Lyrics, Sonnets.

By IVER MCIVER.

Author of 'An Imperial Adventure.' 3s. 6d. net.

"He writes with strength and dignity."—*Times*."A true poet."—*Western Mail*."Will take a notable place among the singers."—*Daily Telegraph*."Graceful and readable....always dignified and impressive."—*Scotsman*.

WM. BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS, Edinburgh and London

**TYPEWRITERS**BOUGHT, SOLD,  
HIRED,  
EXCHANGED,  
AND REPAIRED.

MSS. Copied.

**TAYLOR'S TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,**

Dept. Ath.,

74, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

**WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.**

TWELFTH EDITION NOW READY, with 5 Plates, price Two Shillings net.

**CELESTIAL MOTIONS:**

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S., Member of the British Astronomical Association, formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,

Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Remarkable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the Young,' &amp;c.

"It is one of the comparatively few manuals likely to be of use to the many readers who from time to time tell us they are just beginning to study astronomy, and want a comprehensive digest of the latest facts."—*English Mechanic*, February 4, 1910."The book contains a summary of rare and accurate information that it would be difficult to find elsewhere."—*Observatory*, February, 1910."Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

ELEVENTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence net.

**REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:**

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"The booklet deserves to continue in popularity. It presents a mass of information in small compass."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

FIFTEENTH EDITION, cloth, price Sixpence net.

**REMARKABLE COMETS:**

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

" 'Remarkable Eclipses' and 'Remarkable Comets'.....have been brought right up to date, and the most remarkable feature of each is the enormous amount of information compressed within so small a compass and sold at the low price of 6d. each net. The former volume includes notes on the most remarkable eclipses of the sun since 1063 B.C., and of the moon since 721 B.C., while the second briefly describes all the remarkable comets of which history speaks, even though it be with far-off whispers. An excellent drawing of Halley's comet, as seen by Miss E. M. Phillips at Barbados on May 17, 1910, is an additional feature, new in this edition."—*Nature*, April 20, 1911.

SIXTH EDITION NOW READY, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence net.

**ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.**

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Nothing better of its kind has ever appeared."—*English Mechanic*.

NOW READY, with 5 Maps, price One Shilling and Sixpence net.

**STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT,**

EXPOSITORY AND PRACTICAL.

COMPRISING

Brief Notes on the Parables and Miracles of Our Lord.

New Testament Chronology.

Geographical Dictionary of Places Named.

Appendix on some European Translations of the Bible.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London; Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"Sunday-school teachers and others will readily find a considerable amount of help in this handy and carefully written little book."—*Guardian*, June 2, 1909.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling net.

**BIBLE CHRONOLOGY:**

The Principal Events Recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their Probable Respective Dates, with a Description of the Places named, and a Supplement on English Versions.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London; Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"This compendious and useful little work."—*Guardian*, March 14, 1906.

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER &amp; SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.



# The Pleasure of the Trip

is often marred by physical disorders such as seasickness, train dizziness, and a digestion disordered by sudden changes of climate, food, or water.

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

should be included in every travelling bag. It is the most effectual corrective you can take with you. It has a reputation of over 35 years' use as an unfailing relief for all functional derangements of the liver and digestive organs.

Gentle and natural in its action, it never causes griping or weakening effects, and is pleasant and easy to take.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (June 10) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Roger Ascham and Textor—B and G confused in Domesday—Bullyvant: Bulfin: Bulfinch—Macaulay and Silius Italicus—Carlyle on Cromwell's Head—Henry, Duke of Suffolk—Bedford Library—Auguste Jal—Hookley-in-the-Hole: Broadsword Contests—A Murderous London Boatman of 1586—Rousseau and Voltaire.

QUERIES:—"Sefton," a Carriage—Peter the Great's Portrait—Manzoni's 'Il Cinque Maggio'—Mistress Katherine Ashley—Commander Hume—Chevalier Comyn—John Sylvester—Chartres Cathedral—Macaulay's Ancestry—Swammerdam's 'History of Insects'—Prebendary Patrick Gordon—Job or Jope Family—'A Sentimental Journey to Margate': 'Rhoda'—Commonwealth Church in Wilts—"Souchy"—Elizabeth Harrison's 'Miscellanies'—Col. Mason's Coffee-House—Ralph Piggott, Catholic Judge—T. Gent, Printer—R. Dann—P. Dehany—G. Delaplace—Ewbank Family—Voltaire on the Bible—Worcester House, Thames Street—Archbishop Stone of Armagh—Moor, More, and Moory-Ground.

REPLIES:—Duroure Family—Dogs and other Effigies on Brasses—Judge Jeffreys and the Temple Organ—Father Quiroga—"That man is thought a dangerous knave"—Milton in Ireland—Fishing in Classical Times—Ananias as a Christian Name—Coronation Bibliography—Suppressions in 'Pickwick'—The Collar of SS—Clarkson Stanfield—Clergymen as Esquires—Uttoxeter's First Book—Authors Wanted—'Ralph Roister Doister'—Horsewhipping of the Duke of Bedford—Roeites and Wroeites—Weight of 1588—Christian Names used by Men and Women—Cowper's 'Charity'—Ballantyne's Kelso Press—"Perthroat"—Hanoverian Regiment—Siege of Derry—Bonar & Co.—'The British Critic'—"O.K."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Fortunes of Nigel"—Reviews and Magazines.  
Booksellers' Catalogues.

### LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (June 3) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—Tottel's 'Miscellany' and John Harington—The Blindfolded Man: Japanese Variants—Blue Rod—"Ballad of Splendid Silence"—Signs of Old London—Mathematical Terms not in the 'N.E.D.'—Tiger or Arctic caja Moth—Deadly Nightshade and Pigs.

QUERIES:—Judge Jeffreys and Temple Church Organ—"Mad Archy Campbell"—John Gove—Adelaide, Widow of Hermann IV.—Prince Albert on Balmoral—Whig Club—"Jall" in Heraldry—Mrs. Kitty Cuthbertson—Royal Exchange Paving-Blocks—Foreign Ambassadors—Charles I. Miniature—John Drummond—John Vesey—Ornithology and Natural History.

REPLIES:—Burns and 'The Wee Wee German Lairdie'—Bishop Ken—First Halfpenny Newspaper—Black Bandmen in the Army—Bishop Vigors—Holwell Family—Mansel Family—Aristotle on Education—Bibles with Curious Readings—Milton Bibles—Marriage Relationships—Putney Bowling-Green—"Never swap horses when crossing the stream"—"Wait and see"—Wall Churches—"Orgat"—James Ballantyne's Kelso Press—"Capping" at Scottish Universities—Sanctuary Rings—William Evatt—Robert Rollo Gillespie—Lawrence Street, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields—Physician's Cane—"May Fair"—Queen Victoria's Maternal Great-Grandmother—"When she was good"—'Belgravia'—Shakespeare and the Prayer Book.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Grace Book Δ"—Cambridge University Records—"Coronation of Edward the Seventh."  
Booksellers' Catalogues.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

## Shipping.

**P & O** Under Contract with H.M. Government.  
**Mail and Passenger Services.**  
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.  
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to  
ALL EASTERN PORTS.

**P & O** **Pleasure Cruises**  
From LONDON ("calling at Leith").  
By the Twin-screw S.S. "MANTUA," 11,500 tons.  
\*THE NORWEGIAN FJORDS - Cr. B.—June 15 to June 29  
\*THE NORTHERN CAPITALS - Cr. C.—July 11 to July 29  
SWEDEN, DENMARK, RUSSIA, &c. Cr. D.—Aug. 4 to Aug. 28  
By the well-known S.Y. "VESTIS."  
\*SPITZBERGEN, NORTH CAPE, Na. 5—June 28 to July 25  
\*THE NORWEGIAN FJORDS (a) Na. 6—July 27 to Aug. 9  
\*THE NORWEGIAN FJORDS - Na. 7—Aug. 11 to Aug. 24  
Fares—Gr. 5 from 30 Gns.; B, 8 or 7 from 12 Gns.;  
C, 9 from 15 Gns.; D from 20 Gns.

Illustrated Programme free by post.  
P & O Offices { Northumberland Avenue, W.C., } London.  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

## Insurance Companies.

**EVERY MAN** whose Estate will be  
liable for Duty  
should read

**'A POPULAR FALLACY.'**

Sent post free on application to the

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT**  
INSTITUTION

For Mutual LIFE Assurance,  
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## ACCIDENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

SICKNESS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,  
THIRD PARTY, MOTOR CAR,  
LIFT, BURGLARY,  
GLASS, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE RISKS

Insured against by the

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.,**  
THE SHARES OF WHICH ARE VESTED IN THE  
**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000.

Paid up £200,000. Claims paid over £6,000,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

ARTHUR WORLEY, Secretary.

For ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.  
For HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.  
For GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FOR SOUR ERUCTIONS AND BILIOUS  
AFFECTIONS. THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE  
APERIENT FOR REGULAR USE.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous imitations purchasers must  
see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label.

# A SELECTION FROM J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD.

## TOUS LES CHEFS D'ŒUVRE DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE

### NOW READY.

THE FIRST FIVE VOLUMES OF A NEW SERIES OF FRENCH CLASSICS TO BE COMPLETED IN 100 VOLUMES AND EMBRACING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A COMPANION SERIES IN FRENCH TO "EVERYMAN."

1s. NET EACH VOLUME IN CLOTH.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PROSPECTUS OF THE SERIES.

## AN HISTORICAL GUIDE TO LONDON.

By G. R. STIRLING-TAYLOR. With numerous Original Photographs. Demy 8vo, 6s. net.

"This admirable work will be found to serve with equal efficiency the purpose of a history, a guide-book, and a work of reference. The illustrations ... are of quite exceptional interest and beauty."—*Scotman*.

## THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF BERGSON.

By A. D. LINDSAY, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

There can be few writers that more demand an exposition at the moment than Henri Bergson, and it is therefore to supply a pressing need that Mr. A. D. Lindsay has undertaken such a book. It is not too much to say that students from all over the world have journeyed to the Sorbonne to hear M. Bergson; and the fact that his books have now just been translated into English has introduced him to a more intimate and larger English audience.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By F. E. SMITH, K.O. M.P. Revised and Enlarged by J. WYLIE (Barrister-at-Law). Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.  
An entirely New and Revised Edition of a standard work, containing numerous additional and re-written chapters. The various provisions of the Declaration of London are discussed.

## ADAM MICKIEWICZ.

By MONICA M. GARDENER. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"This well-written volume should help to attract the attention of Englishmen to a great and fascinating figure."—*Times*.

## DANTE'S THE DIVINE COMEDY.

Translated by O. E. WHEELER. In 3 vols.

1. Hell. 2. Purgatory. 3. Paradise.

Square crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net per volume.

This is an entirely new translation of The Divine Comedy into rhymed verse, keeping the triple rhythm of the original. The arguments to the Cantos and the Notes to the text are reprinted from those of the Temple Classics.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT CRICKETER.

## P. F. WARNER'S THE BOOK OF CRICKET.

With numerous Illustrations from Photographs of well-known Cricketers. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

"It is a first-hand book. It is a book of the game as Mr. Warner has seen, known, and felt it. Its tone and atmosphere are charming. The information and instruction it contains are sifted and wise. It is not about the cricket of other climes... it is about the game itself, and it should rank high in the literature of the game. I can very cordially recommend it to all those to whom cricket is not only a game but a pursuit regarded as worthy of a highly intelligent interest."—C. B. FRY, in *Fry's Magazine*.

## SPAIN.

By A. F. CALVERT.

With over 1,700 Illustrations, including 40 Coloured Plates. 2 vols. royal 8vo, 4to, £2 2s. net.

"Mr. Calvert knows Spain far better than most of us know England.... The illustrations are worthy of all praise; they are all admirable, well selected, and of perfect definition."—*Westminster Gazette*.

## COAST SCENERY OF NORTH DEVON.

By E. A. NEWALL ARBER, M.A.

Illustrated with numerous Photographs taken by the Author. Demy 8vo, 5s. net.

An interesting account of one of the most beautiful districts of England. It contains much that will be found useful to the geologist and scientist, although the book has been written for the general reader.

BOOKS FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

## THE MEDIÆVAL TOWN SERIES.

"Guides to the spirit of the place."—*DAILY NEWS*.

A Series of "Literary Guide-Books" dealing specially with the story of each town. Numerous Topographical Drawings, reproductions from Paintings and Sculpture, are given, together with Maps and Plans. Bound in grey cloth and in limp green paste grain roan bindings. Size suitable for the pocket.

\* All at 3s. 6d. net in cloth, and 4s. 6d. net in leather. The remainder are 4s. 6d. net cloth, and 5s. 6d. net leather.

PARIS.

By THOMAS OKEY.

ROUEN.

By T. A. COOK.

CHARTRES.

By CECIL HEADLAM, M.A.

BRUSSELS.

By E. GILLIAT SMITH.

BRUGES.

By E. GILLIAT SMITH.

\*NUREMBERG.

By CECIL HEADLAM, M.A.

AND MANY OTHERS.

## THE CRUCIBLES OF TIME.

A VOLUME OF POETRY.

By DARRELL FIGGIS.

Small crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Darrell Figgis published his first volume two years ago with an introduction in warm praise by Mr. G. K. Chesterton. His second volume, therefore, will be interesting. The title, "The Crucibles of Time," is a quotation from the main poem of his earlier volume.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PROSPECTUS OF ABOVE BOOKS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

## THE POETRY OF G. F. WATTS.

## THE HOUSE OF LIFE.

By HARROLD JOHNSON.

With 22 Reproductions from the Pictures of G. F. Watts. Small crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

These interpretations of twenty-two of the symbolical pictures of the late G. F. Watts (twenty of which are to be found in the Tate Gallery) were honoured by the approval of the artist, who wrote to the author, "I have had many literary and poetical translations of my pictures sent to me from time to time, but I may say that none have seemed to me so much in keeping with the work as your 'House of Life.'"

J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD., 15, ALDINE HOUSE, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, June 10, 1911.